The Columbian.

VOL 43. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY JUNE 3, 1909. NO 22.

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SHIRTS, HOSE,

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BENJAMIN F. HICKS.

This old and respected citizen passed away in the early morning of Memorial Day.

Stricken two years ago with paralysis Mr. Hicks has not been in good health since, although last week he attended the funeral of another veteran, Baltis Sterling. During the service he had a fainting spell but managed to recover sufficiently to get home. He was comparatively well early Sunday morning when about 4:30 o'clock he went to the window to look at the weather. Returning, he suffered a choking spell and within five minutes was dead.

Mr. Hicks was born at Quakertown, was aged 71 years, 5 months and 2 days. The greater part of his life he spent in Bloomsburg where for many years he was engaged in the painting business For the last fifteen years he has led a retired life.

Because of his small stature he was unable to enlist when the War of the Rebellion broke out, but joined Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Infantry as an emergency man.

He was an active member of Eut Post, G. A. R., and of the Order of United American Mechanics, and a member of the Society of Friends.

Surviving him are his wife and three half-brothers: Charles, of Centralia; Victor, of Reading and Alonzo, of Paola, Florida. A niece, whom he raised from infancy, Mrs. Inez Warner, of Wilmington, Del., also survives him.

The funeral services were held from his late residence Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, with Rev. E. R. Heckman, pastor of the First Methodist church officiating. The G. A. R. attended in a body.

NEW PASTOR HERE.

Rev. Spencer C. Dickson and his wife arrived in town on Wednesday, and he began his ministry at the Presbyterian Church by conducting the mid-week prayer meeting. An informal reception was held afterward.

The installation will take place this evening, for which the following program has been prepared:

Rev. E. A. Loux, pastor of the Berwick Presbyterian church, will preside and deliver the sermon. Rev. Dr. G. H. Hemingway, former pastor of the congregation, now of Camden, N. J. will deliver the charge to the people, and Rev. J. W. Kirk, of Danville, will deliver the charge to the pastor.

A reception to the new pastor and Mrs. Dickson will be tendered them in the church Friday evening. To this reception the clergy of the town have been invited.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NOTES.

A meeting of the Columbia County Fair Association Executive committee was held at the fair grounds on Saturday. All the members of the association were present.

Starter Mills, who served here for a long time, was again engaged for this year. Dr. Crawley of Lewisburg, will act as judge of horses. The same race judges as served last year will again serve this year. F. G. Bean will be judge of poultry.

A. V. Kressler, Harry S. Barton and James C. Brown were chosen delegates to the agricultural convention at State College on June 15.

ALASKA-YUKON STAMPS.

The Alaska-Yukon exposition postage stamps are now on sale at the post office. The head of William H. Seward appears on the stamp.

P. O. OF A. ORPHANAGE DEDICATED.

Upwards of twenty members of the local lodge of the Patriotic Sons of America were in attendance at the dedication of the handsome new orphanage, built by the Patriotic Order of Americans, at Mifflinville, on Saturday. There was a large attendance, and an impressive ceremony was carried out.

The program was as follows: Opening prayer, Rev. C. F. Dry, of Mifflinville; song, "Columbia" and flag raising with salute by 200 boys and girls; introductory address by Miss Sarah Steigerwalt, of West Berwick, choirlady; address of welcome, the Rev. Mr. Worley, of Mifflinville; address, "Our Jewels", the American Boy and Girl," Prof. L. P. Sterner, of Bloomsburg; dedicatorial address, the Rev. Mr. Burrel, of Benton; address, Hon. Wm. T. Creasy; address, "The P. O. of A. in Pennsylvania," Alfred Frankle, assistant State President and National Conductor; original poem, Prof. A. U. Lesher; drill by Lime Ridge P. O. S. of A. drill company; brief addresses by Mrs. Cyntha Hart, of N. Y. City, National President; Geo. W. Smith, of New Jersey, National Secretary; Emily Harkins, of Philadelphia, National Treasurer; Catlia Fisher, of Mt. Carmel, Past National President and G. S. Mauer, Past Assistant National President. A big parade was held in the afternoon.

A. M. E. PASTOR DEAD.

Rev. Angalls E. O'Brient, pastor of the Bloomsburg A. M. E. church, died at the Hahnemann hospital at Scranton, following an illness with Bright's disease. He was aged 56 years.

He came to Bloomsburg from Parkersburg, W. Va., to succeed Rev. Mr. Waldron, who likewise died in Scranton hospital, the former coming here in October of last year.

He was taken ill at the home of Frank Parks in January and the case was diagnosed as Bright's disease.

Several weeks ago he was taken to the hospital

His wife died about seven years ago. No children survive. Two sisters live in Denver, Colorado, and one in Dallas, Texas.

The body will be brought to Bloomsburg for burial. The funeral will be held from the church Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Jeffries, of Braddock will officiate. Interment will be made in Rosemont cemetery.

WILL HEAD MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

The Normal School is fortunate in having secured the services of Mrs. J. K. Miller as teacher of pianoforte and violin. She takes the place of Miss Waldron who has so acceptably filled the position for past two years.

Mrs. Miller is a pianist of much more than usual ability. Her playing is marked by accuracy and expression, and she is undoubtedly one of the finest performers in this section. As a violinist she is also an artist, and has filled engagements on the concert stage. Her acquisition by the school is a very valuable one.

MEMORIAL DAY IN BLOOMSBURG.

The day passed very quietly here. The program as published last week was carried out in the morning, and in the afternoon hundreds of people went to Danville to see the ceremonies of unveiling the soldiers' monumemt.

SHOT HIMSELF IN BED.

George Brink, employed by William Scott of Benton township, accidentally shot himself with a revolver, while lying in bed on Sunday morning, and died almost instantly.

In company with George Parks he had attended the Sunday School institute at Raven Creek, and on their return Parks went to sleep with him at Mr. Scotts'. About seven o'clock next morning Brink took the revolver from under his pillow, and while handling it, it was discharged. Parks at once summoned the family, but nothing could be done, though physicians were sent for, but the young man was dead before they arrived.

The young man's parents reside at Eaglesmere, but he has lived during the greater part of his life with his uncle, now deceased, who lived about a mile from the scene of the death.

Justice Hirleman, of Benton, acting as deputy coroner, empanelled a jury] which returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Primary election takes place next Saturday. The office of sheriff is the most important one to be filled. There are eight candidates in the field for this office, but the campaign has been a very quiet one. About the only exciting feature about it is the contest in the Republican party for the election of delegates to the state convention, and for county committeemen.

A light vote is looked for throughout the county.

Instead of 13,000 ballots as mentioned by a local paper, nearly 24,000 were printed, including all kinds. The law requires twice as many for each party as the vote cast at the preceding fall election, and one fourth as many specimens as officials.

WILLIAM H. LORD.

William H. Lord died at his home on Seventh street on Tuesday evening at nine o'clock, after a long illness with a complication of diseases.

While he had been ailing for the past ten or twelve years, his last siege of illness dates back about eight weeks since whi h time his condition has been quite serious. He was aged 66 years, 6 months and 29 days and for the past 30 years has been a resident of town. Previous to that time he resided for a time at Summer Hill having moved to that place from New York state. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

Surviving him are his wife and two children, Fred, of Espy, and Helen at home. He is also survived by two brothers and a sister.

SUMMER GARDEN.

The opening of the Summer Garden in the Midway took place last Saturday night and attracted a large crowd. Palms and flower baskets for decorations, and small red and green lights all through the hall, made a very pretty scene. Edmund Savidge dispensed ice cream and soda water in the little booths at the front of the room. The Citizens Band furnished music at the opening.

DEEDS RECORDED.

The following deeds have recently been entered on record by Recorder of Deeds Frank W. Miller:

Mary I. Lilley to John I. Lilley for a lot of ground in the Borough of Berwick.

William J. Knorr estate, to A. C. Adams for a lot of ground in the township of Briarcreek.

C. C. Peacock and wife to Harry S. Barton. for a lot of ground in the town of Bloomsburg.

B. W. Jury and wife to L. E. Wharey for a lot of ground situated in the town of Bloomsburg.

C. B. Ent, Sheriff, to L. E. Wharey for a tract of land in Sugarloaf township.

Norman D. Masteller and wife to Anna E. Fowler for a tract of land situated in Pine township.

Franklin McBride to Charles A. McBride for a lot of ground in the Town of Bloomsburg.

Christian A. Small and wife to Lloyd Yeager, Jr., et. al. for tract of land in Franklin township.

MRS. G. W. MIFFLIN.

News was received here of the death of Mrs. Mary E. Mifflin at the home of her son in Paxinos, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. Mrs. Mifflin was a resident of Bloomsburg for many years, until last March, when she moved to Paxinos.

Heart disease was the cause of her death and followed an illness that dates back to March. Since the 14th of April she has been confined to her bed.

Mrs. Mifflin was aged about 70 years and is survived by one son, J. Warner Mifflin. Her maiden name was Miss Mary Leisering and she was the last of seven children. Her husband, Dr. G W. Mifflin, preceded her to the grave several years ago. She was a member of the Lutheran church and an earnest worker therein.

ACCEPTS POSITION AT NORMAL.

Miss Bessie Hinckley, daughter of Hon. H. M. Hinckley, of Danville, who is among the graduates at the Bloomsburg State Normal school this year, has accepted the position of assistant to Professor Hartline of the biological department of that institution.

Miss Hinckley is a graduate of ths Danville high school, class of 1907. She has spent two years at the State Normal school,

NORTHFIELD DELEGATES.

At a special meeting of the B. S. N. S. Y. M. C. A. cabinet held on Friday evening the delegates were appointed to represent the school Y. M. C. A. at the Student Conference which is to be held at East Northfield, Mass., from July 2nd to 11th, inclusive. The delegates appointed are Maurice Houck, Ralph Wertman, LaRue Brown and J. P. Smoyer.

FESTIVAL.

The members of St. Columba's church will hold a festival on the church lawn Saturday evening, June 5, 1909. Everybody is invited and assured a good time.

The High School alumni will hold their annual banquet in the Midway on June 11th. An interesting program is being arranged.

ARMY DRUM LONG OUTWORN

Its Abolition in Russia For War Purposes Follows Example of Other Countries

MERELY SENTIMENTAL ADJUNCT

Col. Heistand Points Out that It Belonged to the Old Days of Bright Uniforms and Noisy Phalanxes—The Drummer Boy of Fiction.

If there has been but little comment in army circles here over the news that the Russian government has just decided to do away with its army drummers in time of war, it is because Russia, instead of introducing an innovation in the art of warfare, has merely followed in the footsteps of many another civilized nation. The United States army, according to officers in the service, abolished its drummers years ago, and there are few countries to-day which continue to maintain a drum and fife corps for purposes of warfare.

To be sure, there are drummers in our army to-day, but their services are designed for use in times of peace. So, too, in the Russian army.

An order signed the other day by Czar Nicholas provided that Russian drummers hereafter should be trained in marksmanship, so as to be prepared to become active combatants in time of need. These conditions, new to Russia, have prevailed in this and other countries, it is said, for many years. Ever since modern methods began to be introduced in military tactics it was a foregone conclusion that the drum and the fife must sooner or later go the way of many other antiquated implements. Like the pyramids of neatly piled cannon balls which decorate the yards of army garrisons throughout the land, they are to-day relics of a past that has played its part in history and is now outgrown. Army men, however, are perhaps inclined to bestow a little sentiment on the corps of musicians who were once regarded as an indispensable adjunct to every military organization. But from a purely practical point of view, they admit that the institution has no longer any reason for existing.

Perhaps, also, the "drummer boy" story-book notoriety, who was ever be relied on to turn the tide of tle when his comrades were about dy to throw down their arms and a hasty retreat, was not quite picturesque in reality as might be supposed.

The army drummer had his shortcomings, according to Col. H. O. Heistand, adjutant-general of the Department of the East, who is stationed on Governor's Island.

"For one thing," said the colonel to-day, "the drum required as much care as any rifle. When the weather was at all bad, the sheepskin would get wet and the next thing you knew your drums were out of commission altogether.

"Besides, he only gives his army's whereabouts away. You see, he belongs to the age of bright, gaudy uniforms, helmets, and the like, when men marched out into the open and fired volleys at another body of men all drawn up in martial array. But the time for such things has passed. Nowadays, we wear dull-covered uniforms, for concealment, and everything is done on an entirely different principle.

"The Russians have only done what most other countries have done, but I would not like to say that they had been backward about making the change.

"From what I know of them, the Russians are good soldiers. I saw a good deal of them over in China during the Boxter campaign, and they left a very favorable impression."

Col. Heistand added that, despite the changes which had been responsible for the abolition of the drum and fife corps, there was still a demand, in time of war, for the bugler. The bugler, he said, served a useful purpose because he could communicate official orders over a great territory.

But the drum and fife no longer fill a place in the machinery of warfare. In most instances, they have been incorporated in the band and are now heard only when the troops are on parade.

Endurance of a Guide.

An Alpine guide, Philippe Allamand, of Bex, has gained publicity in the Swiss papers by a marvelous pedestrian achievement. He started on a Monday from Haesch and ascended to the Weisshorn hut, whence he returned to the valley to fetch a member of his party who had been left behind. There was time for only three hours' sleep after that, and then the Weisshorn had to be climbed. It was in bad condition, and the ascent took nearly eleven hours. No sooner had he reached the top than Allamand hastened down and proceeded to Zermatt to join another party who had engaged him for the Matterhorn. He overtook them in the hunt at four o'clock on Tuesday morning, went up the Matterhorn at once, and did not get back until eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, having been forty-four hours without sleep, walking and climbing all the time. Even then he took only a day's rest before leading a party up the Dent Blanche.

S. HOLMES, JR.

An Episode That Made Him Dispair of His Friend's Ability.

"His! Hist!" said Sherlock Holmes, jr.

"What is it, Sherl?" asked his friend the doctor.

"Yonder man with the ruddy complexion and the look of satisfaction on his countenance—do you see him?"

"Yes. A friend of yours?"

"I never saw him before. He has been spending his vacation in Canada."

"Wonderful. Really, your powers as a deducer seem to be growing. But perhaps somebody who knows him has told you?"

"No. As I have said I never saw him before. I have spoken to no one but yourself concerning him."

"Is there anything peculiar about the tan one gets in Canada?"

"No. A man who fishes in northern Wisconsin or Michigan may acquire the same degree of reddishness in the immediate vicinity of the countenance that one gets while enthusiastically yanking four-pound bass from Canadian waters."

"I can't see anything else about him that would stamp him as one who has just returned from the great dominion. Perhaps you will be god enough, Holmes, to inform me how you have made your deduction in this case?"

"My dear Whatson, you are really very stupid. You should have noticed it. I am tempted to give up trying to teach you to be a deducer. Did you not see, when he asked the druggist for a stamp, a moment ago, that he pulled a handful of Canadian dimes from his pocket?"

With a gasp the doctor fell back in silent admiration, while the great detective sauntered on down Clark street, trying to discover whether the reports that there was gambling in town were true or not.—Chicago Record-Herald.

LED TO BE DRIVEN.

Goin' to marry widder Jones, be ye? Can't see what the inducement is. She drove her last husband to drink.

Yep. That's jest it.

In Time for the Train.

"Am I in time for the overland limited?" gasped the man with the valise, hurrying up to the ticket-seller's window in the railway station at Drearyhurst.

"Yes ,sir."

"When is it due?"

"In five minutes."

"I want a ticket to Kansas City."

"All right, sir."

The stranger bought his ticket and sat down to wait.

Presently a train whizzed by at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

"What train was that?" he asked.

"The overland limited."

"Doesn't it stop here?"

"No, sir."

"Great Scott! Why didn't you tell me?"

"Great Scott! Why didn't you ask me, sir?" said the ticket seller.

No Rest For the Druggist.

A boy with no respect for propriety got a druggist out of bed at midnight, a few nights ago.

"I want a bottle of magnesia," announced the youngster, "and, say, do you give anything for the empty bottle?"

"Yes, 5 cents," growled the drug man, grudgingly serving the article. Then he went back to bed. About half an hour later the bell rang again. When the druggist got to the door there stood the lad.

"Here's that bottle, mister," said he. "Give us the fi'pence."

Barnyard Talk.

First Rooster—"Bless me if the old hen isn't eating tacks."

Second Rooster—"Yes, I believe she is to lay a carpet."

"Ought not we do something for the preservation of our forests?"

"Oh, what's the use?" answered Senator Sorghum, impatiently. "Trees cant vote."

One on the Cat.

An Iowa editor recently printed in his paper that if the rain didn't stop before long, everything in the ground would be peeping out. An old subscriber, reading the prognostication, went out in the back yard and dumped another load of rock on the grave of the family cat.

An Old Grandfather.

Little Girl—I've got a father and a muvver and a grandfather.

Kindly Stranger—And how old is your grandfather?

Little Girl—I don't know, but we've had him a long time.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the Sheriff's Office at Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described real estate:

TRACT NO. ONE:—All that piece, parcel and tract of land situate in Scott Township, Columbia County, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at stone corner, in the public road, leading from Espy to Lightstreet; thence south in said road nine degrees east fifty-six perches to a stone corner in said road; thence by land of Sarah Snyder south twenty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east, forty nine and nine tenths perches to a stone corner; thence south sixty and three-fourths degrees west, six perches to a stone corner; thence south twenty-nine degrees and one-fourth east, thirty-three perches to a stone corner; thence by land of C. W. Kline south seventy-seven and one-half degrees east, seventy-six and six-tenths rods to a stone, formerly pine corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, eighty-one and five-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road, leading from Espy to residence of Ellis Ringrose; thence by centre of said road and land of said Ellis Ringrose, north twenty-nine and three-fourths degrees west, one hundred and sixty-four and four-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north seventy-six degrees east, forty-three and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner; thence north twelve and one-fourth degrees west, nine and nine-tenths rods to a stone corner in the public road leading from the residence of Joseph Heckman to Wm. J. Hidlay's; thence in centre of said road and land of Wm. J. Hidlay, south seventy-seven and one-fourth degrees west, one hundred and sixty and eight-tenths perches to a stone corner in the public road, the place of beginning, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES AND TWENTY-FIVE PERCHES

of land, being a tarm in good state of cultivation, upon which is erected a

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

bank barn and out buildings, fruit trees and running water. A ridge of limestone suitable for a quarry is also upon the premises.

TRACT NO. TWO:—All that piece parcel and tract of land situate in the village of Espy, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—

Beginning at the corner of Market and Second Streets, on the westerly side of Market Street; thence westwardly along Second Street eighty-two and one-half feet to corner of lot of Ebenezer Case "No. 54," thence southwardly along line of said lot one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to an alley; thence along said alley eastwardly eighty-two and one-half feet to Market Street aforesaid, thence northwardly along said Street, one hundred and seventy-three and one-fourth feet to Second Street, the place of beginning, improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,

out buildings and fruit trees.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of George B. Markle, Trustee, vs. C. L. Pohe, Administrator of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased, Laura Robinson, and Charles Schug, Terre-Tenant, and to be sold as the property of Wm. C. Robinson, deceased.

CHARLES B. ENT, Sheriff.

J. Q. Creveling, Attorney.

IN RE APPLICATION OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE FOR AMENDMENTS TO CHARTER AND CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given that a petition was presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County on the 12th day of May, A. D., 1909, by the Bloomsburg Literary Institute to make the following amendments to its charter, to-wit;—

Amending the name, style and title of the corporation from "The Bloomsburg Literary Institute" to the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District"; increasing the number of trustees from nine to eighteen; changing the time of the Annual Stockholders Meeting from the first Saturday to first Monday in May; designating the officers of the corporation as President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer; the manenr and mode of election and appointment of trustees; increasing the quorum of the Board of Trustees from five to seven; fixing the capital stock at $39,490.00, divided into 1997 shares, prohibiting dividends upon the capital stock of the corporation and enlarging the purposes and scope of the institution; whereupon the following Interlocutory Decree was entered, to-wit:—

And now May 12th, 1909, the foregoing petition having been presented and read, and it appearing to the Court that due notice of this application and these proceedings were given to the Auditor General, on the 5th day of May 1909, and the court upon consideration thereof being of the opinion that the said amendments and change of name of said corporation will be lawful, beneficial, and not injurious to the community and not in conflict with the requirements of the Constitution or the laws of the Commonwealth, it is therefore ordered that said petition or writing be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the court, and notice thereof be inserted in two newspapers printed in said county, for three weeks, setting forth that said application has been made, and that a final decree will be made on the 14th day of June, 1909, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in conformity with the prayer of the petition, unless sufficient reason be shown why the same should not be done.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE,
5-13-4t. per N. U. Funk, Solicitor.

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FRENCH CAVE DWELLERS

Two Million Modern Troglodytes, Mostly Peasants, in the Republic.

"There are no fewer than 2,000,000 cave dwellers in France," writes a traveler. "Whether you travel north, south, east or west, you will find these curious imitations of the homes of primitive man. They stretch for fully seventy miles along the valley of the Loire, from Blois to Saumur, and as the train proceeds you can catch a glimpse from time to time, of their picturesque entrances, surrounded by flowers and verdure. As likely as not you will see the inhabitants standing or sitting in front of their mysterious looking caverns, and unless you have learned the contrary, you will be inclined to imagine that they possess some of the characteristics of the troglodytes of old, and that their homes are mere dens. Not so, as you will find on visiting them.

"They are nearly all well-to-do peasants, owners perhaps of some of the vineyards that deck the slopes on all sides, and their habitations are, as a rule, both healthy and comfortably furnished. These singular houses are remarkably cool in summer, without being in the least damp, while in winter they can be warmed much more easily and better than ordinary apartments. The health of the modern troglodyte is, as a rule, excellent, and it is not uncommon to find centenarians among them. This, however, is by no means surprising when we consider that their homes are not only healthful to live in, but are also comfortably furnished and fitted up.

"In the majority of cases these rock houses were not excavated for the special purpose of being inhabited, but with the object of obtaining stone for the building of houses. At Rochecorbon there is a rock dwelling carved out of a single block of stone, and the ingenious owner, in addition to making a two-story villa therefrom, has provided himself with a roof garden, from which a fine view of the valley can be obtained. A similar house exists at Bourre, in which locality the disused quarries are said to date from the days of the Romans."

WHERE WOMEN FIRST VOTED.

Equal Suffrage Had Its Origin in New Jersey in 1776.

The renewed agitation for equal suffrage recalls the almost forgotten fact that in New Jersey was first extended to women the right of suffrage on the same terms as to men.

On the second day of July, 1776 (two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence), says the Detroit Free Press, the first constitution convention of New Jersey, in session at Burlington for the purpose of revising the old Colonial charter, struck out of the suffrage clause the words "male freeholders" and inserted the words "all inhabitants." It then read "All inhabitants worth £50."

On this property qualification women voted "in increasing numbers" until 1807. Only those few women could vote who owned $250 worth of property, and these were almost all federalists. That party continued to control the State until 1807, when for the first time the Democratic party obtained a majority in the Legislature. The Democrats at once proceeded to disfranchise the white women and free negroes by an act which, it is said, was clearly unconstitutional, but which never was contested. In 1844 a new constitution removed any question on the subject by using the words "white male citizen."

INDOOR WALKING.

Surprising Figures Disclosed by a Hotel Keeper's Pedometer.

How far do you walk in a day? Not in the street, not even outdoors, but in your house or place of business? It is a safe bet that few busy persons could come within a mile of telling.

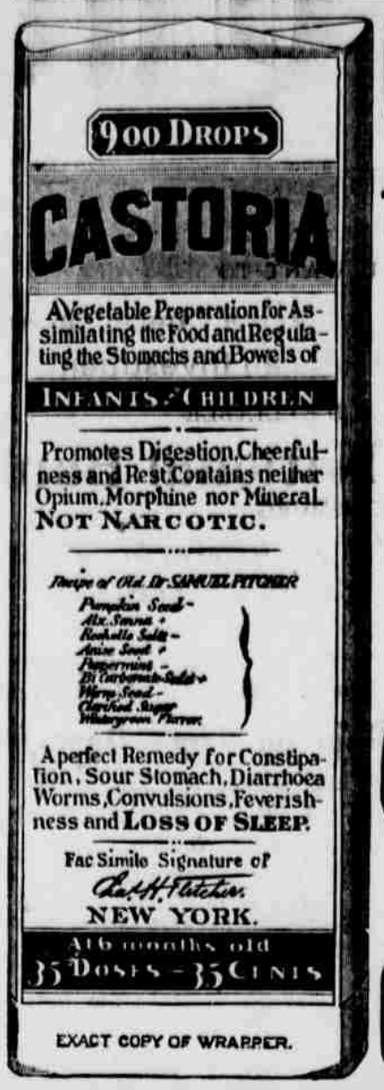
The manager of one of the largest hotels in New York decided some time ago to find out exactly how much indoor walking he did, so he bought a pedometer and carried it with him on his daily rounds. He seldom walks up or down a stairway, using the elevators for perpendicular travel, but he does visit every part of his building at least once a day.

The pedometer experiment convinced him after a week's trial that his walking about the hotel alone amounted to from eight to eleven miles a day.

Now let some active housekeeper who does part of her own work apply the same test. How many miles a day would her little clock register?

Ocean's Toll in Soil.

One of the most startling facts coming to the American public from the latest report of the Secretary of Agriculture is that the rivers of the United States are annually pouring into the ocean not less than one billion tons of sediment, and that this immense volume of waste consists of the most valuable elements of the soil, the very richest material, as the Secretary calls it, "the cream of the soil." At a moderate appraisal the annual loss exceeds all the land taxes of the whole country, and this loss is steadily increasing instead of decreasing. This does not take into account the coarse detritus which is pushed along the sides of the larger streams. Then we have to take into account, besides the soil impoverishment, that the sediment pollutes the waters that carry it, endangering the lives of those who are compelled to use them, and reducing their value for manufacturing and other domestic purposes.—The Independent.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Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Leading Agricultural Journal of the Nation. Edited by an Able Corps of Writers.

The American Farmer is the only Literary Farm Journal published. It fills a position of its own and has taken the leading place in the homes of rural people in every section of the United States. It gives the farmer and his family something to think about aside from the humdrum of routine duties.

Every Issue Contains an Original Poem by SOLON GOOCE

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The Oldest County Paper and THE AMERICAN FARMER

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR $1.00

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Nature's Way Is Best.

The function-strengthening and obstinate cases of disease as pursued by Dr. Pierce, is following after Nature's plan of restoring health.

He uses natural remedies, that is extracts from native medicinal roots, prepared by process wrought out by the expenditure of much time and money, without the use of alcohol, and by skillful combination in just the right proportions.

Used as ingredients of Dr. Pierec's Golden Medical Discovery, Black Cherrybark, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and Stone root, specially exert their influence in cases of lung, bronchial and throut troubles, and this "Discovery" is, therefore, a soverign remedy for bronchitis, laryngitis, chronic coughs, catarrh and kindred ailments.

The above native roots also have the strongest possible endorsement from the leading medical writers, of all the several schools of practice, for the cure not only of the disease named above but also for indigestion, torpor of liver, or biliousness, obstinate constipation, kidney and bladder troubles and catarrh, no matter where located.

Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet, telling all about the medicinal roots composing this wonderful medicine. There is no alcohol in it.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Trespass Notices.

Card signs "No Trespassing" for sale at this office. They are printed in accordance with the late act of 1903. Price 5 cents each. tf

If theatres put out "Standing room only" signs why shouldn't trolley cars?

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT in its "Pure Food Law" does not "endorse" or "guarantee" any preparation, as some manufacturers in their advertisements would make it appear. In the case of medicines the law provides that certain drugs shall be mentioned on the labels, if they are ingredients of the preparations. Ely's Cream Balm, the well-known family remedy for cold in head hay fever and nasal catarrh, doesn't contain a single injurious drug, so the makers have to simply to print the fact that it complies fully with all the requirements of the law.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

Parts that Relate to Rights of Voters and to Violations of the Law.

Section 8. The primaries shall be conducted by the regular election boards, duly elected under existing laws, who shall receive one-half compensation for their services that they receive at elections. Inspectors of elections shall have the right to appoint clerks to assist them, as at elections who shall receive one-half the compensation that clerks receive for such services at elections. Vacancies on election boards shall be filled in the manner now provided by law. Before entering upon their duties the election officers and clerks shall be sworn, as is now required by law.

The polls shall be open between the hours of two post meridian and eight post meridian: Provided, That all persons licensed to sell liquors, either at wholesale or retail, or as bottlers, shall be compelled to keep their places of business closed, on said days for holding said primary elections, only between the hours of one o'clock post meridian and nine o'clock post meridian.

Primaries shall be conducted in conformity with the laws governing the conduct of general elections, in so far as the same are not modified by the provisions of this act or are not inconsistent with its terms: But, provided, That no elector shall be permitted to receive any assistance in marking his ballot, unless he shall first make an affidavit that he cannot read the names on the ballot, or that by physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot.

Section 10. The qualifications of electors entitled to vote at a primary shall be the same as the qualifications of electors entitled to vote at elections, within the election district where the primary is held. Each elector shall prove his qualifications and his identity in the same manner in which electors in the election district in which he offers to vote are, or hereafter may be, required by law to prove their qualifications or identity, on election day.

Each elector shall have the right to receive the ballot of the party for which he asks: Provided, That if he is challenged, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that, at the next preceding general election at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates of the party for whose ballot he asks.

Upon executing such affidavit the voter shall be entitled to receive the ballot for which he has called, and to cast his vote according to law.

Section 14. Any person who votes or attempts to vote at a primary, knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such primary, as indicated by this act, or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at a primary, or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot, outside the polling-place, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court. No police officer in commission, whether in uniform or in citizens' clothes, shall be within one hundred feet of a polling-place during the conduct of a primary election, unless in the exercise of his privilege of voting, or for the purpose of the serving of warrants, or the preserving of the peace.

Any election officer who permits a person to vote at any primary, with the knowledge that such person is not entitled to vote, or refuses to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at such primary, with the knowledge that such person is so entitled to vote, or who refuses to permit him to receive the party ballot for which he asks, after having executed the affidavit herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both in the discretion of the court.

Any election officer or clerk who shall be guilty of any wilful fraud in the conduct of his duties at a primary, or who shall make a false return of the votes cast at such primary, or who shall deposit fraudulent ballots in the ballot box, or who shall certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names in the lists of voters for the purpose of concealing the deposit of such fraudulent ballots or of aiding in the perpetration of such fraud, or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses herein mentioned, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both in the discretion of the court.

Except as modified by the terms of this act, election officers shall be subject to the pains and penalties for violations or neglect of their duties at a primary as they are or hereafter may be subject to for violation or neglect of such duties at elections. In all other respects, officers officiating at primaries shall be subject to the pains and penalties provided by law for offenses committed at primaries. The existing laws relating to bribery at primaries shall continue in force, and shall apply to bribery at primaries as provided by this act.

Every Woman Will Be Interested.

There has recently been discovered an aromatic, pleasant herb cure for woman's ills, called Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At the Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Adderss, The Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.
5-13-4t.

Our Manly Training of Girls.

Our training of girls approaches close to the idiotic, claims Katharine Eggleston in *Woman's Home Companion* for June. The average girl, from the minute she leaves her dolls to go to kindergarten, till she matriculates at college, is told about men and men's work—never about women. The kindergarten songs and tales are about Lincoln and Washington—and even the pictures of animals show the lion and forget the lioness. In older childhood she is taught to build sand forts instead of good old-fashioned mud pies, and even the sums in arithmetic dwell on "Billy's" marbles and "John's" apples, to the total neglect of his sister.

Later still she goes to high school and learns history with all its ideals of brave men—and here again the woman's share of quiet courage is completely overshadowed. She learns carpentering, although she cannot cook an egg or sew a seam. And finally, her education finished, she knows all about the higher mathematics and is short changed by the butcher. She learns political economy, but doesn't know who are the members of her own school board. Miss Eggleston's bright article concludes:

"If your boy wanted to be a lawyer, and a neighbor told you to put him to work in a carpenter's shop by way of preparation, you would think your neighbor crazy. But you do not consider yourself crazy when you train your daughter, who is to be a wife and mother (and nothing can get away from the grim statistics that women do marry, despite economic independence, the higher education and all other arguments in favor of coeducation), precisely as you train your son, who will enter some profession or trade, there to first earn his own living, and then to provide for a family yet unborn. The one to bear the family and to rear it, the other to provide shelter and comfort for the mother of that family, and yet both trained precisely in the same way."

Souvenir Post Cards are printed at this office. Half tones supplied.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice: Herr, J. A., McCafferty, R. S., Newberry, Mrs. Sarah A., Swank, Mr. M. A. Cards. Carlisle Mr. Edwin, Donohue, Miss Elizabeth.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

Directions with each Vial in Five Languages.
English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.

No.	FOR	Price
1.	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease	.25
3.	Colic, Crying and Wakefulness of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children and Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Gripings, Bilious Colic	.25
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8.	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	.25
9.	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
12.	Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	.25
15.	Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Malaria	.25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal	.25
18.	Ophthalmia, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	.25
19.	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in Head	.25
20.	Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough	.25
21.	Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	.25
27.	Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculi	.25
28.	Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness	1.00
29.	Sore Mouth, Fever Sores or Canker	.25
30.	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	.25
34.	Sore Throat, Quinsy and Diphtheria	.25
35.	Chronic Congestions, Headaches	.25
77.	Grippe, Hay Fever and Summer Colds	.25

A small bottle of Pleasant Pellets, fits the vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Medical Book sent free.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEO. MEDICINE CO., Corner William and Ann Streets, New York.

Aids Nature

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and nutritive organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM—it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, In Plain English; or, Medicine Simplified, 1008 pages, over 700 illustrations, newly revised up-to-date Edition, paper-bound, sent for 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

IN VAUDEVILLE LAND.

Osgar und Adolf Have a Breezy Dialogue in the Forest.

"Osgar und Adolf," the unique creations of F. W. Schaefer, now appearing in literary vaudeville, recently indulged in the following dialogue:

"Here, Adolf, we are pignigging in der haunts of nature."

"I knew someding wass haunting me, Osgar, bud I though id wass chiggers."

"Lisden to der woodpecker's tilt as he drifes nails in his family tree."

"I thought dot wass der bullfrok's reveille among der daffydowndillies."

"Overhead der trees oxtend der branches from der main office mit a frientliness to each odder."

"Yes, yess; bud id iss a vonder dey don'd knock their heads togedder when dey bough. Ha, ha, ha!" (Smash!)

"Un der pure breezes blow."

"Do you really dink dose zephyrs iss all vool?"

"Look how der ivy clings to der oak."

"I vonder who nailed id on? Oh, dere is a limpid pool."

"I vill try for der corner pocked, ha, ha, ha. By der vay, I can see myself in der water."

"Dot is a serious reflection on id. Say, we are nod alone. I see hoofprintings in der mut."

"Of course. Diss is vere der cowslips und der bullrushes, ha, ha!"

"Led us pull some vild flowers before dey pull their pistils." (Biff!)

"I dink I vill pring here some day a chain gang to make daisy chains."

"Dere iss some fir trees. Dey come from Iceland, I hear."

"Vot grows on dem?"

"Cones."

'Den dot blace musd be der oritchinal Coney Island, he, he, he!" (Bing! Biff!)

Then Polly Spoke.

Young Simpkins (making a call)—You have had that parrot a long time, Miss Ethel.

Miss Ethel—Yes, we have had him several years.

Young Simpkins—Quite intelligent, is he not?

Miss Ethel—Very. He can imitate most anything.

Young Simpkins—They have a remarkable parrot over at the Casterlins', Miss Ethel. It can imitate the sound of a kiss to perfection. Is that among the accomplishments of our feathered friend here in the corner?

Miss Ethel (indignantly)—No sir. He does not attempt an imitation of a sound he is not accustomed to hear Mr. Simpkins.

The Parrot (reminiscently—Wait, George, dear, till I take this bird out of the room.

Absent-Minded Benevolence.

A believer in organized charity cites the following as an example of misdirected tender-heartedness:

A very benevolent, but absend-minded old gentleman, riding in his carriage one hot July day, noticed a toad in the dusty road gasping with the heat. In the kindness of his heart he climbed down, tenderly moved the poor toad into the shade of his carriage, and then, thoroughly satisfied with his good deed, climbed up again and drove on.

UNFORTUNATELY PUT.

He—What a beautiful set of teeth she has.

She—Yes, he inherited them from her mother.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT
June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, †7:00, *8:00, 9:20, †10:00, *11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M
	†	†	†	21
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 58	6 34	6 26
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 45	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 59	7 09
Zaners	f9 40	f3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 12
Edsons	f10 00	f3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	f10 03	f3 40	f7 21	8 16
Laubachs	f10 08	f3 45	f7 31	8 49
Grass Mere Park	f1010	f3 47	f7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	22 A.M.
	†	†		†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	f6 01	f11 00	f4 47	f7 12	....
Laubachs	f6 03	f11 02	f4 48	f7 13	11 52
Coles Creek	f6 12	f11 06	f4 53	f7 22	12 06
Edsons	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 26
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 46
Zaners	f6 35	f11 29	f5 17	f7 45	12 59
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 09
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 35
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 41
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 51
Bloom. P & R	....	....	....	8.25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.30	2 14

Trains No. 21 and 22 mixed, second class.
† Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily. ¶ Sunday only. f Flag stop.
W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

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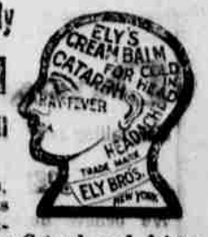
A Reliable Remedy FOR CATARRH



Ely's Cream Balm
Is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in atomizers 75 cts. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Summer Outings
FAR AND NEAR

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle

JUNE 1 to OCTOBER 16

Tickets sold May 20 to September 29, good returning until October 31, inclusive, 1909.

FARES

From New York	$92.00	From Baltimore	$86.75
From Philadelphia	89 40	From Washington	86.75

Tickets good going and returning via direct routes.

Tickets good going or returning via San Francisco will be sold at $15.25 higher than above fares from New York and Philadelphia, and at $15.00 higher from Baltimore and Washington.

Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo

Tickets sold June 30, July 1, 2, and 3. good returding until September 1, inclusive, 1909.

RATES

Frow New York	$60.00	From Baltimore	$55.15
From Philadelphia	57.40	From Washington	55.15

Salt Lake City

Tickets sold August 3 to 6, good returning to reach original starting point thirty days from date of sale.

RATES

From New York	$67.40	From Baltimore	$62.55
From Philadelphia	64.80	From Washington	62.55

Tickets sold and good going and returning via direct routes through Chicago or St. Louis, or going via Chicago and returning via St. Louis or vice versa.

Los Angeles

Tickets sold June 23 to July 9, good returning until October 31, inclusive, 1909.

RATES

From New York	$92.50	From Baltimore	$85.40
From Philadelphia	89.90	From Washington	85.40

Tickets sold and good going and returning via direct routes.

Tickets good going or returning via Portland will be sold at $14.75 higher than above fares from New York and Philadelphia, and at $16 35 higher from Baltimore and Washington.

St. Paul

Tickets sold July 3 to 5, good returning until July 31, inclusive. 1909

RATES

From New York	$42.00	From Baltimore	$37.50
From Philadelphia	39.40	From Washington	37.50

Tickets good going and returning via same direct routes.

Yellowstone Park ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION Canadian Rockies

PERSONALLY · CONDUCTED TOUR

Twenty-two Days **AUGUST 14** Spacial Pullman Train

$246 ROUND TRIP FROM NEW YORK. ALL EXPENSES. Proportionate Rates From Other Points

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

To all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the United States and Canada will be sold June 1 to September 30, at all Ticket Agencies. Liberal rates of fare, a great variety of routes, and accommodating stop-overs make these tickets indispensable to the Summer wanderer who wishes to season his outing with variety. Tnese tickets supply the most convenient method of satisfying Summer travel.

Apply to any Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad for rates, routes, and tickets.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

6-3-2t.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

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With the Largest Capital and Surplus in the County, a Strong Directorate, Competent Officers and Every Modern Facility, we solicit Accounts, Large or Small, and Collections on the Most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking, and Invite YOU to inspect our NEW QUARTERS.

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ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

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All communications should be addressed

THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909

Political Announcements.

FOR SHERIFF.

BENJAMIN F. FAUST,
of Bloomsburg.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Party at the Primary Election on June 5th, 1909, 2 to 8 p. m.

About the Col. P. L. & R. Co.

Harrisburg Paper Tells of Company That Has Absorbed Local Plants.

The Harrisburg Star-Independent contained the following article relating to the recently formed Columbia Power, Light & Railways company, which has absorbed plants in this city and nearby towns. Inasmuch as Hon. B. F. Meyers, one of the directors of the company is the president of the Star-Independent Publishing company the statements made in the article may be taken as authentic:

"A deal resulting in the formation of a $1,250,000 electric company in which Harrisburgers are prominent was closed Wednesday through the Common wealth Trust company in the purchase by the Columbia Power, Light and Railways company of the capital stock and, in some instances the bonds, of the following corporations, operating in Columbia and Montour counties:

Berwick Electric Light company, Berwick; West Berwick Electric Light company, West Berwick; Columbia and Montour Electric Railway company; Danville and Bloomsburg Street Railway company; Irondale Light, Heat and Power company, Irondale; United Gas and Electric company, Bloomsburg; Standard Gas company, Danville; Standard Electric Light company, Danville; Nescopeck Electric Light, Heat and Power company, Nescopeck.

The Columbia Power, Light and Railways company, the new holding company, approaches in capitalization $1,250,000 and owns the electric lighting and gas properties of Danville, Bloomsburg and Berwick and the electric railways connecting these towns. It is a Delaware corporation holding the stock and bonds of the foregoing companies.

Edward R. Sponsler is president of the company and the Hon. B. F. Meyers is a director. Both are of this city. Other Harrisburgers are interested owing to the fact that the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway was largely owned by residents of this city.

The other officers and directors are as follows:

Myron I. Low, Bloomsburg, vice president; A. W. Duy, Bloomsburg, secretary; M. Milleisen, Bloomsburg, treasurer.

Board of Directors—William F. Lowry, general manager of the American Car and Foundry company, Berwick; Charles M. Creveling, president Farmers' National bank, Bloomsburg; M. I. Lowe, vice president of First National bank, Bloomsburg; A. W. Duy, ex-District Attorney of Columbia county; R. H. Koch, Pottsville, ex-Judge of Schuylkill county; William C. Billman, of Ferdinand Goetz Sons, Reading; R. Scott Ammerman, Danville, member of the House of Representatives; E. R. Sponsler, Harrisburg; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg; P. M. Bevan, Wilkes-Barre, manager for J. B. Russell and Co., New York.

The general manager of the company is B. O. Ellis, till recently general manager of the J. G. White company, New York, electric and construction company.

The power for the operation of the company's holdings will come from the Harwood Electric Power company's plant at Lattimer Mines, Luzerne county, near Hazleton, of which Alfred D. Pardee, of Philadelphia, is general manager. This power plant is located practically at the mouth of mines owned by the company, and culm and the other less valuable coals are used for the generation of power. A high tension transmission line is now being built between that company's property and Berwick, where the Columbia Power, Light and Railways company will take it for its own use, and as the representative of the Harwood company for the territory within fifteen miles of Berwick, Bloomsburg and Danville.

All the power houses heretofore used in the operation of the electrical companies will be abandoned with the exception of the Irondale property, which will be developed as a water power plant and its horsepower increased from 400 to 1,000.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder for swollen, tired, hot, smarting feet Sample sent FREE. Also Free Sample of the FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN-PAD, a new invention. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.
5-13-4t.

Midshipmen Must Not Wed.

President Taft has approved a change in the naval regulations recommeded by Secretary Meyer by which midshipmen are prohibited from marrying until the completion of the prescribed six years course of training.

Permission of the Secretary of the Navy has been sought by a number of midshipmen who desired to be allowed to marry after their graduation from the Naval academy and by others while they are on their two years' tour of instruction at sea. The naval academy regulations forbid any midshipmen from marrying while at the academy, but do not apply to midshipmen who have graduated and are serving at sea. No order existed in the United States naval regulations preventing the midshipmen from marrying and today's change in these regulations provide an absolute prohibition.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
Hair falling out? Troubled with dandruff? Want more hair? An elegant dressing?
Ingredients: Sulphur. Glycerin. Quinin. Sodium Chlorid. Capsicum. Sage. Alcohol. Water. Perfume.
We believe doctors endorse this formula, or we would not put it up.
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Does not Color the Hair
J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1909.

If the Senate were to vote today on the question of an income tax it would be added to the tariff bill. This fact was made known last night to the President by Senators Aldrich and Crane who are greatly disturbed over the situation, although they still hope to induce enongh of the progressive Republicans to abandon the idea. It will require three more votes than the leaders can command to send the income tax amendment to the Judiciary committee which is the plan proposed by the Republican organization for burying the proposition for this session and probably for such as they control the Senate. The chief objection to an income tax is that it will undermine the protective policy. The amendments proposed by Senators Bailey and Cummins respectively would raise a revenue approximating $70,000,000 a year. So much revenue raised by direct taxation would necessitate the lowering of many of the duties and the extreme protectionists are appalled at such a prospect. On the other hand, they would not dare collect so much from incomes and then gather into the Treasury the full amount of revenue which the present bill would produce because that would seriously menace the prosperity of the country and encourage an area of extravagance even exceeding that of the last few years.

***

So greatly are the Republican leaders alarmed at the situation in the Senate that they are seriously considering offering the Taft proposition of a tax on the dividends of corporations as a substitute for the income tax amendment. The former would raise a revenue, it is estimated, of about $20,000,000 and thus obviate to a considerable extent the necessity of lowering the duties all along the line. The Republicans believe that in this way they may be able to head off the income tax advocates. Possibly they can. It remains to be seen.

***

The oft repeated question "What is a Democat"? seems likely to be presented in a new form and any man who listens to the tariff debate in the Senate for a few hours may well ask himself "Am I a Democrat"? Senator McEnnery of Louisiana has just been telling the Senate that the old Democratic doctrine of free raw materials, or tariff for revenue only, etc., is all nonsense and has been begging his party colleagues to vote with him for the highest possible duty on Sugar. Senator Baily says that the pledge in the Democratic platform to repeal the duty on lumber is unwarranted and un-Democratic, and Senator Stone of Missouri says Mr. Bryan has no right to criticise those Democrats who voted for a duty on iron ore as the "free raw material doctrine has been exploded". Senator Clay of Georgia, on the other hand, says that the duty on sugar is an outrage, that it makes only for increased profits to the Sugar Trust and that it imposes great additional burden on the consumer. One need not be in the condition of the member of the House who first propounded the historic question, 'Were am I at"? to become confused regarding his party allegiance after listening to these Democratic statesmen for a few hours, and then when he hears Senator Bristow protesting vigorously against the high duties which the Republiacns are seeking to impose, hears a majority of the Democrats vote to retain the duty on lumber, and learns that President Taft is begging his party colleagues to impose lower duties and "revise the tariff downward" he will indeed be a wise partisan if he can determine to what political camp be belongs.

***

The President has struck terror to the hearts of many members of the adminlstration who have long relied solely on political influence to retain them in office. He has practically demanded the resignation of S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, and has appointed E. Dana Durand, now deputy Commissioner of Corporations, in his place. Mr. North has behind him no less powerful politicians than Senators Aldrich, Lodge, Crane and Hale and Representatives Crumpacker, Olcott and others, to say nothing of Speaker Cannon. When, just a month ago, it was learned that Mr. North was under investigation his powerful political friends rushed to the White House and told the President "it would never do to drop North." The President said nothing in reply and they came away convinced that they had accomplished their end. Mr. North himself said that the friction was "a thing of the past" and now, from a clear sky, comes his resignation and the appointment of his successor. Mr. Durand, who succeeds North, has no political influence but is known to be a statistician of exceptional ability and an executive officer of great force and ability.

***

The President is having considerable difficulty finding the right man to send as Minister to China. He has begged John Hays Hammond to accept it but Mr. Hammond has declined. He wants a shrewd, keen business man, not a diplomat, for the place. Rumor has it that William Nelson Cromwell is under consideration. He was but it was found that his confirmation would be opposed in the Senate and it is doubtful if the President will turn to him again.

Tuberculosis Exhibit.

The State tuberculosis exhibit will take place in the Biological department in the Science hall at the Normal School on Tuesday and Wednesday. In the evening lectures illustrated by lantern slides will be given upon the work being done in the dispensaries of the state and at Mount Alto.

The exhibit which with a number of additions is the same as that shown at Washington, D. C., at the Inter-National exhibit, will be free to everybody. The lectures will also be free and if the crowd is too great to be held in the Science hall, they will be held in the big auditorium. Ample room will be furnished to everybody.

During the exhibit at the Normal the local dispensary will be open for the inspection of the public.

On Thursday the exhibit will be taken to Berwick where it will be shown in the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Walter Davis, of Wilkes-Barre, on Tuesday evening will lecture on "Tuberculosis and Its Causes".

Dr. Charles H. Minor, of Wilkes-Barre, Med. Inspector, of Luzerne County, will lecture in Y. M. C. A., Berwick, Friday night of next week.

Lantern slides at Normal afternoon and evening, Tuesday and Wednesday for benefit of public, out of town people especially welcome.

Pennsylvania Railroad

ANNIVERSARY
Six Counties Firemen's Association
DANVILLE, PA.
June 8 to 10, 1909
EXCURSION TICKETS

will be sold to South Danville, and return, June 7 to 10, good returning until June 11, inclusive, from WILKES-BARRE, TOMHICKEN, SUNBURY, MT. CARMEL, DEWART, DALMATIA, and intermediate stations, and from AUBURN, FRACKVILLE, NEW BOSTON, and intermediate stations at

REDUCED RATES
(Minimum Rate, 25 Cents)
Consult nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. 6-3-1t GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

New Spring Suits!

Spring Suits have arrived! There's magic in that simple announcement — for where's the woman who is not all eyes to see the new garment fashions?

The New Spring Suits Are Low Priced.

A most remarkable feature about these handsome new models is their extremely low prices. Your spring outfit will give you a better service—a much finer appearance and yet cost you a small price. Catering to every taste we've gathered an assortment of choicest correct styles. Prices $10 to $35.

Spring Suits Regularly $20.00 **$17.50**

Suits of hard twisted serge and striped worsted in black, blue, green, tan and gray, 36 inch hipless coats; slashed back, patch pockets, self button trimming, full satin lined; satin collar and cuffs; Skirt is Demi-Princess with self covered buttons down the front. All sizes up to 42.

SUIT at $12.75—Of shadow stripe chiffon panama in navy blue, elect blue, green, tan, ashes of roses and gray. Coat 40 inches long, semi-fitting hipless cutaway front forming points on the sides, new small sleeves, lined throughout with satin; gored flare skirt with trimming of straps and self covered buttons.

SUIT at $26.50—A 4 button cutaway coat 40 inches long of striped worsted, slashed back and sides, inlaid bengaline silk collar; large flap pockets, trimmed with buttons, lined with taffeta silk; plain 11 gore demi-Princess skirt.

At $6.00 to $14.00 Junior Suits for the little Misses in sizes 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Made of shadow stripe panama and fine serge in navy blue, gray and green, semi-fitting hipless coats, gored and pleated skirt.

SUIT at $27.00—A strictly tailored suit of French Serge; 4 button cutaway; single breasted (just a slight cutaway effect;) lined with taffeta silk; new small sleeves; Demi Princess Skirt with inverted plait at sides.

SUITS at $20.00—Of chiffon panama in blue, green and black; graceful semi-fitting hipless coat 36 inches long, single breasted, new small sleeves and trimmed with satin piping; gored flounce skirt.

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

JUST A REMINDER!

Here is a list of some of the printed goods and blank stock that can be obtained at the

Columbian Printing House

Perhaps it may remind you of something you need.

ENVELOPES *All sizes, Commercial, Professional, Insurance, Baronial, Pay, Coin,*

HEADINGS *Letter Heaas. Note Heads, Bill Heaas, Statements, in many grades and sizes.*

CARDS *Business, Visiting, Announcement, Admission, Ball Tickets, Etc.*

CARD SIGNS *No Admittance, For Rent, For Sale, Post No Bills, Trespass Notices, &c.*

IN BOOKS *Administrator's, Executor's, Treasurer's Receipt Books. Plain Receipts, with or without stub, Note Books, Scales Books, Order Books, Etc.*

HAND BILLS *Printed in any size from a small street dodger, up to a full Sheet Poster.*

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS *WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW SAMPLES OF THESE AND ALL OF OUR WORK.*

MISCELLANEOUS:

Our Stock Includes:

Cut Cards, all sizes, Shipping Tags
Round Corner Cards, Manila Tag Board,
Card Board in Sheets, white and colors, Bond Papers,
Name Cards for all Secret Societies, Ledger Papers,
Window Cards. Cover Papers,
Book Papers.

Folders for Programs, Menus, Dances, Societies and all special events.

Lithographed Bonds and Stock Certificates Supplied.

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Printed or Engraved.

Visitors are Always Welcome. No Obligation to Purchase.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THIS SPRING
Wear Evans' Shoes AND Oxfords

You get style, you get comfort, you get both.

TAN AND SWEDE OXFORDS AND PUMPS

are most popular.

WOMEN'S - $1.00 to $3.50
MEN'S - $2.00 to 6.00

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.
Exclusive Sales Agency
FOR REGAL SHOES.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.
Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

The Orphanage Dedication.

I. O. O. F. Lodges in Central Penn'a. Making Elaborate Preparations for Event on June 17th.

The I. O. O. F. lodges in this district are preparing to attend the dedication of the orphanage on June 17. Most of them have made preparations to attend.

There are about 100 children in the orphanage now and the great work that is being done has aroused the interest of all the Odd Fellows in this section of the State.

The heavy rains throughout April have been detrimental to all kinds of work at the home. Plans had been made to complete the grading and planting of the home grounds, but the continuous rains have delayed it so that neither work is finished.

It is expected that Patriarch Militants will hold their anniversary at the home at the dedication and the encampments and cantons have also been invited to attend.

There will be elaborate ceremonies by prominent Odd Fellows of the district. The new building is a handsome brick structure that is of very great value to the little ones whose training and education depend largely upon the facilities for the work to be done.

The following communication has been sent out by the committee on advertising to the various lodges in the district:

Brethren: It is with feelings both of pride and gratitude that we announce the occupancy and practical completion of the new building at the cost of so much labor and sacrifice.

The adaptability of the home for its purpose caanot be adequately described but must be seen to be appreciated. An opportunity to see, inspect, admire or criticize will be offered all who will attend the dedication exercises to be held there on June 17.

Refreshments and entertainment will be provided and eminent speakers will deliver addresses. Keep the date open and plan to attend this official declaration of the completion of the home for this grand charity.

Farmers National Bank.

Contract for Rebuilding Awarded to Jury & Son

At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers' National Bank Monday evening the contract for the improvements to the bank building was awarded to B. W. Jury and Son. There were four bidders. Work upon the same will be started in the near future.

The plans as drawn up by Architect Brugler, of Danville, will be fully carried out and when completed will make the building one of the finest in town. The entire front and side will be torn out and replaced with Indiana Lime Stone. The main entrance to the building will be of arched stone on each side of which will be a column. The floor will be tiled and the entire interior fitted up with the most up-to-date equipment. An additional vault will be placed in the building and the location of the present vault changed.

Big crowds attended the opening of Columbia Park on Monday afternoon and evening Elwell's orchestra furnished music for dancing in the pavilion.

Hudson Mann, brother of Mrs. John Gross, has passed the examination of the State Pharmaceutical Board, and is now a registered manager. He was a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Kept Murder Secret.

OLD TIME CRIME REVIVED DOWN IN SNYDER COUNTY.

Man Sued for Slander Because He Divulged Secret He Had Kept Nineteen Years.

Harassed by conscience over the secrets of a murder he alleges he witnessed nineteen years ago, Alfred F. Thomas, thirty-eight years old, of Beavertown, Snyder county, declares he has become so disturbed that he no longer can keep concealed the averred crime and has pleaded that he be brought before the court to air his story, Robert Hassinger, sixty-eight years old, a farmer in the western part of Snyder county, caused to be issued on Thomas last week a capias on the charge of slander, demanding that Thomas be compelled to make restitution for damages alleged to have been sustained through Thomas' assertion that Hassinger killed his demented wife on July 7, 1890. Sheriff Hackenberg went to Beavertown for Thomas late Tuesday night. Thomas says that Mrs. Hassinger was cartwhipped in her home nineteen years ago, when she was last seen alive, and that her husband in a fit of anger struck her on the head with the butt end of the whip. Soon after Hassinger wedded another woman. Thomas has told his story to the district attorney.

For Cleaning Wall Paper.

To clean wall-paper use the following receipt: Ten cents worth of liquid amonia, ten cents worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonsful (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water. Mix the cold water with the ingredients, then add white flour until it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Put in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling water, and cook until done, stirring often. If it does not stick to the hands when cool, it is done. Remove from the pail and divide into "loaves", working each piece a while in the hand. Take out only what is needed, leaving the rest covered in the pail to prevent the amonia from evaporating. Rub the wall with a loaf, working the dirt into the dough. When very dirty, exchange for a clean loaf. This removes dirt and grease magically and leaves old paper as good as new when used carefully.—*Woman's Home Companion for June.*

SAFE AND SURE.

Among the medicines that are recommended and endorsed by physicians and nurses is Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure. For many years it has been regarded by doctors as the medicine most likely to cure coughs, and it has a strong hold on the esteem of all well-informed people. When Kemp's Balsam cannot cure a cough we shall be at a loss to know what will. At druggists' and dealers', 25c.

F. Marion Crawford's Last Story.

"*The Philadelphia Press*" has secured the exclusive right to publish in serial form, "Stradelia," the last story written by the great author, F. Marion Crawford, who recently died in Italy. It is a brilliant, fascinating and very entertaining story, with excellent characters and charming romances. The story will not appear in book form until after it has been published in "*The Philadelphia Press*." The opening chapters will appear June 6th and the story will be continued both daily and Sunday until completed. Order "*The Philadelphia Press*" and read the opening chapters of this great story, which begins Sunday, June 6th.

WANTED—Trustworthy man or woman in each county to advertise, receive orders and manage business for New York Mail Order House. $18.00 weekly; position permanent; no investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Spare time valuable. Enclose self addressed envelope for full particulars. ADDRESS, CLARKE CO., Wholesale Dept., 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK. 5-13-10t.

WANTED. Salesmen to represent us in the sale of our High Grade Goods. Don't delay, apply at once. Steady employment; liberal terms. Experience not necessary.
ALLEN NURSURY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
5-13-4mos.

Food Supplies in the Days to Come.

Artificial Production of Things to Eat May Become a Necessity to Mankind Before the Close of the Present Century.

Before the end of the twentieth century such things as "corners in wheat" will have become a mere recollection of a barbarous past, says the London Graphic. If all the wheat-growing countries of the world utilise all their wheat growing areas to the utmost, the amount of wheat produced in the year 1940 will only suffice to meet the demands of the world's growing population of bread-eaters. Capitalists who attempted to corner wheat in 1950 would probably be stoned in the market place. But even if under a wiser social order gambling with food supplies become impossible, yet it is mathematically demonstrable that before the twentieth century is out the world of men—who are born wheat-eaters—will be faced with many tremendous problems of food supply. In the geological past races of animals have faded to extinction chiefly because their food supply has failed them. Is man's fate to be the same? Or will man, who is nature's rebel, find a way out?

ARTIFICIAL FOOD PRODUCTION.

The way out which suggests itself is that of making food artificially. The great chemist, Emil Fischer, has been for years past experimenting with the synthetic production of a protein. He is within measurable distance of making the simplest form of vegetable protein—but the step from that to protein suitable for food may be immeasurably long. Before that is reached we may have recourse to another method, which is that of stimulating the growth of plants by chemical products. Of these chemical products the one which is nearest to our hands is the artificial nitrate; and as Sir William Crookes pointed out eleven years ago—if we can produce this cheaply from the nitrogen of the air we may put ourselves in possession of a chemical which will stave off starvation for generations to come.

NITRATES FROM THE ATMOSPHERE.

The synthesis of the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere by means of electric discharges has long been a dream of the industrial chemist, and various processes—more or less tentative—have been devised towards that end. The Birkeland-Eyde process is the outcome of the perfected experiments of Professor K Birkeland, of Christiania University, in association with Samuel Eyde, also of Christiania, an engineer, whose intimate knowledge of the engineering and technical requirements requisite for the task of the fixation of nitrogen from the atmosphere direct, has enabled the practical realization of a project for the production of a soil fertilizer—nitrate of lime.

The special feature in this process is the furnace in which synthesis is effected. Electric discharges are produced by alternating currents at a very high voltage between copper electrodes placed between the poles of a large electro-magnet. An electric arc results, which takes the form of a roaring disc of flame four or five feet in diameter. Through this air is gently blown. The nitrous vapors with which the air is thus charged are passed through water towers, where they are absorbed in water and in qnicklime, the whole of the products being converted into nitrate of lime, which is concentrated. As thus produced from the surrounding atmosphere the final stage of the nitrate is a finely ground, brownish compound of lime, free from smell, and easily soluble in water.

ADVANCES IN PRODUCTION.

The original output during the early operations was a couple of thousand tons per annum, the whole of which was disposed of in Scandinavia and on the Continent, with the exception of some small trial lots in the United Kingdom. Recently, however, a new factory has been completed at Notodden, in Norway, by the Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Company, Ltd., admitting of a production of 20,000 tons of nitrate of lime annually. Moreover, it will not stop at this point, since, in the course of another two years, the output will be increased to about 100,000 tons per annum, and there would seem to be, with the vast resources of power available from the Norwegian waterfalls, an ever increasing prospect for supply of this fertilizing substance.

THE FERTILIZER.

The nitrate of lime—in other words nitric acid and calcium—contains about 13 per cent. nitrogen and 26 to 30 per cent. lime, soluble in water. It is principally applied as a top-dressing for the soil, but part may be ploughed in with the seed at the time of sowing. The claim is made that for each hundred-weight of calcium nitrate spread in the fields the farmer ought to obtain the following increase of (cereal) crop: Oats, about 3½cwt., with corresponding quantity of straw; barley, about 3½cwt.; wheat, about 2½cwt.

Catarrh, the Bane of the World
Pe-ru-na, the Standard Remedy.

HOT WEATHER CATARRH.
Affects the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Pelvic Organs.

COLD WEATHER CATARRH.
Affects the Head, Throat, Lungs, Bronchial Tubes.

Catarrh is recognized all over the civilized world as a formidable disease. In the United States alone, two hundred thousand people have catarrh annually. In other countries the ratio or victims is as great.

For many years Pe-ru-na has held the foremost place as a standard remedy for catarrh.

Persons objecting to liquid medicines can now purchase Pe-ru-na tablets.

FOR SALE.

The fine property of Col. John G. Freeze, on the corner of Third and Center streets, is for sale. It has a frontage on Third street of 92 feet, and on Center street about 212 feet. The residence contains all modern improvements.

Located in the heart of thetown, only a short distance from the businese houses, court house, post office, churches, trolley line, &c., this is a very valuable property either as a home or as a lot for building purposes. Center street is sure to be an important business street before long.

For terms and conditions consult Col. Freeze. tf.

WESTON, Ocean-to-Ocean Walker.

Said recently: "When you feel down and out, feel there is no use living just take your bad thoughts with you and walk them off. Before you have walked a mile things will look rosier. Just try it." Have you noticed the increase in walking of late in every community? Many attribute it to the comfort which Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes, gives to the millions now using it. As Weston has said, "It has real merit." 6-3-4t.

Starter Mills has been engaged for the races at the fair again this year.

Recreation A. A. and Nescopeck will play ball on the Carpet Mill grounds on Saturday at 3.30.

McCALL PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢ NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE
More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS
to Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash prize offers. Address
[illegible] CO., 70 to 78 W. 27th St., NEW YORK

A Great Newspaper in full Manhood.

The Philadelphia Record in the Prime of Its Strength at the Age of 39.

That big newspaper, the *Philadelphia Record*, a few days ago passed the thirty-ninth milestone, and thus reached, according to modern calculations, the full prime and glory of its manhood. Still lusty with the strength and lofty ambitions of youth, it is yet steadied and balanced by long and varied experience, and there is to-day in the United States no paper more solid, careful and just in all its dealings with the public, nor at the same time any that is more alert.

Representing the opposition in a city overwhemingly given over to the dominance of the Republican organization of the State, it nevertheless has still, as it has had for many years, the widest circulation in that city of any morning newspaper. This presents a curious problem, the only explanation of which seems to be that *The Record* notwithstanding its political differences with the majority of the people of Philadelphia, is recognized by them as the best newsgiver.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyd F. Maize.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Bulletin.
JUNE ON THE GREAT LAKES

Restful, delightful, interesting, and instructive, there is no trip like that on the Great Lakes, those inland seas which form the border line between the United States and Canada. And June is one of the most charming months in the year in which to take the trip.

For comfort the fine passenger steamships of the Anchor Line have no superiors. As well-appointed as the palatial ocean greyhounds which plow the Atlantic, their schedule allows sufficient time at all stopping places to enable the traveler to see something of the great lake cities and to view in daylight the most distinctive sights of the lakes, and the scenery which frames them.

The trip through the Detroit River, and through Lake St. Clair, with its great ship canal in the middle of the lake, thence through Lake Huron, the locking of the steamer through the great locks at the Soo, and the passage of the Portage Entry, lake and canal, across the upper end of Michigan are novel and interesting features.

The voyage from Buffalo to Duluth covers over eleven hundred miles in the five days' journey. Leaving Buffalo, the steamships Juniata and Tionesta, make stops at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, the Soo, Marquette, Houghton and Hancock, and Duluth.

The 1909 season opens on June 5, when the Steamer Tionesta will make her first sailing from Buffalo.

The Anchor Line is the Great Lake Annex of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the service measures up to the high standard set by the "Standard Railroad of America."

An illustrated folder, giving sailing dates of steamers, rates of fare, and other information is in course of preparation and may be obtained when ready from any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agent, who is also prepared to book passengers who may desire to take this trip through the Great Lakes and back. 6-3 2t.

A SCHOOL MISTRESS'S ADVENTURE.

In the winter of 1874-75 I was teaching a country school in Ohio, not far from the village of Medina. I was a girl only seventeen years old, and weighing less than a hundred pounds, and those who knew me would have laughed at the idea of my having any presence of mind in the face of danger.

It was a walk of a mile to the farmhouse where I was boarding, and in stormy weather I was conveyed to and fro in a sleigh. It was clearly understood that should it come on to snow and bluster during the day the farmer was to come for me at the close of school. In ordinary weather the walk was one to be enjoyed. Just after noon on the 13th day of January, it began to snow and blow in the most furious manner, while the temperature fell twenty degrees inside of two hours.

We had a snug brick school house, a large pile of dry wood, and no one knew how cold it was, until school was dismissed for the day. Then there were many complaints from the scholars, but all finally got away and I was left alone to wait for the farmer's sleigh, which I had every reason to believe would soon be at the door.

It was almost dark at four o'clock, and I got my things on and sat down by the stove and waited three-quarters of an hour before beginning to wonder why Farmer Watkins did not arrive up. We had a couple of lamps, and I lighted one and began to work on an intricate mathematical problem. Time slipped fast away and when I got up it was half past five. I then felt that some accident had happened my friends and they would not come for me, and I decided to foot it home.

I had not left the school house a hundred feet behind when I realized that I must return to it. The wind was blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour and directly in my face, while the air was so full of snow that one could not see six feet away. That night the thermometer registered 17 degrees below zero, and much live stock froze to death.

It was a bit lonesome when I returned to the schoolhouse and let myself in and felt the little structure trembling under the rising gale, but relighted the lamps, brought in a lot of wood from the store room, and found enough of my noonday meal left in the basket to take the edge of my hunger off. I had no idea of being obliged to pass the night there, but confidently expected to be called for at any moment.

It had come to be eight o'clock and was getting very nervous, when the outside door opened and I heard a step in the hall. I jumped up to close the stove door and turn out the lights, but before I had accomplished the latter object the door opened and a walked a total stranger. He was covered with snow and his cap was drawn down until most of his face was hidden. He did not seem to even glance at me, but advanced to the stove, shook off the snow, pulled off cap and overcoat, and then held his hands to the warmth.

I was what you might justly term dumbfounded. There was no fear of him, but his unexpected advent and the cool manner in which he acted quite took my breath away for a couple of minutes. However, I finally found voice to inquire:

"Did Uncle Bill send you for me?"

He looked me in the eyes for a few seconds, then walked through to the outer door, locked it, came back to the inner door and locked that, and as he slipped the keys into his pocket, he said:

"This is going to be a bitter cold night."

A faintness came over me as he spoke, and I had to sit down. We were on the opposite sides of the stove, and I saw that he was a man of about thirty years, medium height, slight build, and respectable appearance. There was nothing about him like the tramp or touga, and his voice was a pleasant one. I was certain I had never seen him before, and I also felt from the first that there was something wrong in his coming there as he did. A belated or storm-bound traveler would have been full of remarks and questions, and he would not have locked the doors on me.

I looked him over like one in a dream. I felt a great faintness and great fear, yet I could not help but watch him. He did not return my gaze. Now and then his eyes met mine, but for the most part he was looking carelessly around the room and at the stovepipe. By and by it came to me that he was an insane man, and for half a minute I shut my eyes and had the hardest kind of fight to keep from fainting away. When I opened them he was regarding me with a cunning leer, and directly he said:

"You think you will run away from school, but I shall have my eyes on you all the time. School will now begin."

He went to my desk and rang the hand bell in a vigorous manner, picked up a ruler and a book, and then, standing in front of the desk, said to me:

"Class in orthography come forward."

While, as I told you, I was terribly frightened, I had the presence of mind to understand that I had a lunatic to deal with, and that he must be humored. When he had repeated his command a second time, I went forward to a recitation bench, and he began giving out words for me to spell. The "lesson" was not half over when my belief in his insanity was confirmed.

After the first few words he began to pronounce backward. When he gave out the word unicorn he pronounced it "coruni." When I gave the right pronounciation and began to spell it in a proper way he interrupted me with:

"Stop! This world has been going on too fast for the last fifty years, and must stop or be thrown off its axis. We must go backward where we can."

In pursuance of his theory he pronounced the word fulfil as "filful," and I humored him by spelling words that way. After about half an hour he laid the book down, complimented me on my smartness and during a recess of five minutes he walked up and down the floor, with his head down and his arms behind him, like one in deep thought. Thus far he had betrayed no temper nor sign of violence and I began to breathe easier. I even calculated that it might be possible to trick him.

He presently called me up to recite in geography, and here his insanity was still more apparent. When he asked me what an island was, and received the answer as given in the lesson, he struck the desk with his ruler and exclaimed:

"It is not so. We have been fools. An island is a hill 200 feet high, and these hypocrites knew it all the time."

It was 11 o'clock at night before he ceased asking questions in geography. Then I asked permission to go home and get my slate pencil. He accorded it, but as I reached the locked door he called:

"No, you can't go. You are one of the children who spit on the floor to-day, and I shall keep you here."

From 11 to 12 I sat in a chair near the stove, while he paced up and down and muttered and mumbled in a strange way to himself. Whenever the fire got low I replenished it without objections from him, nor did he seem aware of the storm raging outside.

Just after midnight he made me work examples on the blackboard for an hour, and once or twice became very much excited. According to his theory I must not figure that two and two make four, but that the total was nothing. This was setting the world back. After a rest, we had a recitation in grammar, another in reading, and at 3 o'clock he rang the bell and calmly observed:

"Children, school is dismissed. To-morrow being Saturday, there will be no school."

Then, without even seeming to be aware of my presence, he put on his overcoat, drew his cap over his ears, and passed out into the storm and left me alone. I lost no time in locking the doors behind him, and it was not until daylight that I got over the fear of his return. Soon after daylight Uncle Billy came for me, having been detained the day before by a sick horse, and sending me a message which was not delivered.

We had scarcely finished breakfast when the dead and frozen body of my crazy schoolmaster was brought in. He was, in truth, an old schoolmaster, and had gone insane and been confined in an asylum at Cleveland. Escaping from the place, he went tramping over the country and walked in upon me in the queer manner I have related.

The Crew at Work.

Not until you have gone down in a submarine and seen the crew at work can you say that you have seen the limit to which it is possible to drill human creatures. No crack company of a regiment, no fire company in any of our big cities, not even the engine force on a man-of-war is under such discipline as the crew of a submarine. The Navy Department and the men themselves realize that months are required before even the most capable group of ten can be made to work as a unit, perfect as clockwork. There is no time to "break in" crews when once war is declared, and for this reason the submarine service is continually and incessantly in war practice. Practice runs in the ordinary sense do not exist. Each time the boat stands out to sea she goes as if for business, the scenes you see being exactly like those that would be enacted were the vessel bent upon actually sinking an enemy.—St. Nicholas.

Curing Walls of Humidity.

A Belgian has invented a process to draw humidity out of building walls. An experiment was tried in a room, the hygrometrical degree of the air of which was 1,200 cubic metres (42,377.3 cubic feet). At the time a strong mouldy smell was found to exist. The greater part of the wall was covered with saltpeter, while the floor or pavement was almost continually wet. After testing the new system thirty days the hygrometer was found to have lowered from 88 degrees to 60 degrees. The walls had become completely dry and the saltpeter and smell had disappeared.

Don't Mix Well.

According to a report a man out in Arkansas died as a result of drinking whiskey and eating bananas. Hereafter bananas will be eliminated from the bill of fare of careful persons.

PLANNING TO MEET ATTACK BY AIRSHIP

England Seriously Discusses the Need of Surface Defenses in Modern Warfare

MAKES CALL ON THE WRIGHTS

Negotiations Opened with American Inventors for an Aerial Fleet—Col. Stone Outlines Battles of Future—Air Strategists to Attack by Night.

London.—That Great Britain is already disturbed over the condition of its surface defenses and is awakening to the possibility of attack by airships is demonstrated by the wide publicity and very serious attention being given the discussion of aerial warfare which took place a few days ago at the Royal United Service Institution.

The occasion was a lecture by Col. F. G. Stone, followed by comment by a number of the most eminent military and naval authorities. Col. Stone's lecture was severely scientific, but in effect was immensely impressive. He spoke of raids by aerial squadrons of dirigible balloons, reconnoitring the coasts by day and by night, dropping destruction in the shape of bombs upon ships, harbors, ports, and cities, and he drew an extraordinary picture of a battlefield in the next great war—a battlefield in the air, illuminated, not by searchlights here and there, but all ablaze with every species of illumination. He pointed out that no existing batteries could hope to reach airships on the move—only when they hovered over the object of their attack would they offer a target for high-angle batteries.

He conceived that airships would attack by night, and that the defense would try to blind the navigators with the glare of innumerable lights. The ships would manoeuvre in the semi-darkness on the edge of the shining battlefield; then dash into the illumination, drop their death, and endeavor to escape. It would be found that surface artillery would be well-nigh impotent. If a balloon were hit it was hardly to be expected that the shell would burst, and the envelope would stand much laceration without collapsing. The only defense would be by fleets of smart, nimble aeroplanes capable of soaring to battle on even terms in the sky area.

This a few years ago could have been only a chapter out of an H. G. Wells romance. The fact that it was discussed by cool, unimaginative, scientific officials and military officers as a matter of course has created a profound impression throughout England. Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, has stated in Parliament that the War Office was opening negotiations with private inventors for the acquisition of military aeroplanes. His reference was to the Messrs. Wright, arrangements being made for Orville to come to England.

WILD CAT'S HARD FIGHT.

Does not Wait, but Charges, Bringing on a General Engagement.

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—Learning what an unusually large wild cat had been seen in Rusk County, Otto and Walter Schroeber, of Ladysmith, with three hounds, set out to make a capture.

Otto, with the hounds, was trailing the cat, when Walter, stationed on a log, saw the animal coming right at him. He had a double-barrelled shotgun loaded with buckshot, and in his excitement he discharged both of the barrels at once.

The recoil knocked him off the log, and he landed on his back. Before he could get to his feet the cat was upon him and a desperate fight ensued. In clubbing at the cat with his gun the stock and barrel parted. He next belabored the cat with the barrel until the dogs came up and then the cat turned its attention to the canines. Cat and dogs rolled and tumbled, spitting, growling and yelping.

The men watched their opportunity and with a few well-directed blows despatched the cat. The dogs were badly injured as the result of the fight. The men escaped with only torn clothes. The cat weighed fifty-six pounds, and was one of the largest ever killed in this section.

GENERAL BOOTH IS EIGHTY

GEN. BOOTH.

Drawn from His Latest Photograph.

General William Booth, founder, head and commander of the Salvation Army, was eighty years old on April 10. The celebration of his birthday was observed in fifty-four countries and colonies and in twenty-eight languages. There were ceremonies to mark that day in Lapland, Alaska, New Zealand, New South Wales, Java and under the Equator.

BATS AS HOUSE PETS.

A Most Affectionate Creature, As Kindly As a Dog.

The detested bat makes a most agreeable household pet, according to a writer in the Technical World. He is a most affectionate creature and will attach himself to a person as does a kindly and intelligent dog. A college professor says:

"When I was a student at the university I had two bats, which came and went freely of their own accord. In the evening they were wont to rush through the window into the neighboring garden, hunt insects, and when their hunger was appeased they would return to my room.

"They slept on a bookshelf, where they suspended themselves from a dictionary. At the present time I possess a bat that shows a touching attachment to my person and follows me about through the rooms of my house if I call it."

The advocate of bats as pets further states that when he talks pleasantly to it his present favorite raises and lowers its ears, much after the manner that indicates it is pleased and contented. When harshly spoken to it lays back its ears, shrinks away and tries to escape by climbing up the curtain.

"When I sit by lamplight in the morning working at my desk I can hardly get rid of it," he writes. "It comes and goes, rambling about the desk or climbing up my legs, or else it sits on the curtain and endeavors by violent shakings of the head and shrill twitterings to excite my attention and to obtain worms—its usual food—thereby. Its appetite is indeed uncanny. Thirty fat worms are readily taken at one meal."

Proofs of His Innocence.

A curate up North, says rumor, has furnished another example of the pseudo apology at his own expense. Having preached a very clever sermon on the Sunday, he called upon a certain colonel on the Monday especially to ask his opinion.

"How did I like the sermon?" said the colonel. "Very much, indeed. It's one of my favorites."

"One of your favorites," stammered the curate, slightly puzzled. "I do not understand."

The colonel regarded him with a twinkle at the back of his eyes.

"Of course, I won't say a word," he said, "but I know very well that you stole it, and also where you stole it from."

"Sir!" said the curate, and he spoke from out the whirlwind of his righteous indignation. "I am not in the habit, sir, of stealing my sermons. I fear you are laboring under a mistake, and—er—forgetting yourself, sir. I must ask you to apologize."

The colonel was silent a moment. Then he said,—

"It may be that I have made a mistake. Wait a moment. I will make sure."

Going to his bookcase, he took down a massive tome of sermons—a rare and almost forgotten work. He turned to a certain page, and an apologetic, humble look came into his face as he glanced up at the curate.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I apologize. You did not steal it, after all, for I find it is still here. My mistake, sir; my mistake!"

Make the Garden to Fit the House.

There should always be just proportion between the house and its decorated grounds, says Anna Lea Merritt in March "New" Lippincott. A cottage may stand knee-deep in flowers, but a stately mansion should hold its head high, associate with wide lawns and geometrical flower-beds, vigorous in color, on a terrace perhaps, between groups of noble trees, keeping its true flower-garden in a walled pleasance approached by walks alluringly picturesque.

The lawn and walks are to the mansion as a pedestal to a statue and should be considered by the architect, who designs also the elevation of roofs and chimneys to harmonize with surrounding landscrape. When these formal walks have led beyond due expanse of level lawn, they may turn and wander through shrubbery or fruit-trees until the flower-garden is reached. Every step of the way should be considered.

A very good way to secure harmonious color in quite a small garden, such as the usually square enclosure behind a villa, is to fill one side with plants of only yellow and white; so that all summer, successively, white and yellow to orange flowers will continue. The next side, if fit for roses, carnations, and tulips, may be a constant bloom of rose and crimson. The third side plant with shades of purple and blue. This arrangement will secure constant harmony. It can be done in this way. I am supposing the garden to have walls.

Scraping Along on $50,000.

We have heard it laid down by a thoughtful man, and a Scotchman to boot, that the most impossible of all positions is that of a man who has a wife and a large family and a thousand pounds a year to keep up an appearance on. . . Why not, for variation's sake, discuss the question as to what a man can manage to cut anything of a figure on? It was laid down by a former member for Sheffield that it was absolutely impossible to make any real show in public life with an income under ten thousand ($50,000) a year.

Filling Mass for Wood Pores.

To 1 part each of oil of turpentine and siccative, add 1 1-2 part of linseed oil varnish, 1-2 a part of oil of varnish and 5 parts of starch.

Of Interest to Women

Confessions of Laura Jean Libbey, Famous Writer—Author of Seventy-eight Stories of the Tender Passion Tells How She Began Her Career at the Age of Fourteen

Upon one side of President street, Brooklyn, not far from the romantic purlieus of Prospect Park Circle, there stands a pale brown house. Outwardly it appears not different from the other houses that line this thoroughfare; and yet it is different, for it contains—except from three till five-thirty daily, upon fine afternoons—Laura Jean Libbey.

"Tell me how you began to write," I asked, seating myself in a capacious chair of blue stamped leather.

"You ask me the old story," Miss Libbey began, "a story old to me, and yet, I suppose, new to others. Well, I first began to be an authoress at the age of fourteen, while I was still at school. My teacher said to me, 'Laura, I think you'd make an authoress,' and she sent one of my essays to Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger. He wouldn't believe it came from one of her pupils.

"'Now, Laura, I'm going to send him another,' she said. 'I'm not going to ask you to write about flowers or trees: tell him your thoughts on writing.' I wrote this essay and Mr. Bonner sent for me. When I got to his office I felt like running away. But he called out to me, 'Come in, little girl, come in.' I went in and said who I was, and he said: 'Come and sit down here, child. Suppose you write a little story and bring it to me?' I went home and wrote one of forty or fifty chapters. When I took it to him I found that he only required one of half a column. He told me to go back and write another story. I spent three months on this, and put my whole heart and soul into it, and it was so good that he agreed to publish it, and paid me $140 for it. At that time I was only fourteen years old.

"'Now, understand, I'm not going to take your next story, Miss Libbey,' he told me.

"'Oh, why not, Mr. Bonner, if I make it good enough?' I pleaded. I was much wrought up and dreadfully cast down. The disappointment was terrible.

"'Because it will do you good to go round among the publishers a bit,' he answered.

"'Don't you ever take a second book from any author?' I asked.

"'Very seldom,' he answered.

"That's how I began to write. My first great success came with the publication of Miss Middleton's Lover, and since then I have been writing constantly."

Looking at her, it seemed difficult to believe that this delightfully youthful lady in the capacious chair of blue stamped leather was the author of "Don't Tell Mama"; "Zeta, the Oil King's Sweetheart"; and about eight-and-seventy other productions.—Victor Rousseau, in Harper's Weekly.

A SEA SHORE BELLE

Beautiful indeed are the costumes worn at the sea-side resorts this season, their simplicity being an engaging feature.

The picture shows a type of the head gear so popular at Atlantic City.

Economical Puddings.

Grind into a receptacle, from time to time, as they accumulate, all leftovers of cake, biscuits, doughnuts, etc., and enough stale bread to make a half-and-half proportion. When you require a plain pudding take three cupsful of the mixture, add one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of milk and water, one egg, a dash of salt and a scant teaspoonful of soda. Steam in a double boiler for one and a half hours.

When a rich pudding is preferred add to the same ingredients a half-package of seeded raisins, another egg, one grated carrot, and two ounces of mixed peels, lemon and orange. Add flour enough to make it the right consistency, and steam for about two hours.

For either pudding a hard or a boiled sauce may be added. Keep the crumbs in a dry, fresh, cool place.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

The Appleton Family Adopted the Fletcher Method of Chewing.

If any member of the Lysander John Appleton family invites you to a meal, here's a pointer: Don't accept. The Appletons are adopting the Fletcher method of chewing their food, and in order not to make any mistakes they count as they chew. This is a sample of the conversation heard at the Appleton table: "Have you heard," asks Mrs. Appleton, putting a piece of bread in her mouth, "that—one, two, three, four, five, six" (counting her chews)—"a widow on North Fourth street—seven, eight, nine, ten—is to be married?" She swallows the bread and takes a bite of meat. "I guess it is really—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve—so. Her mother—thirteen, fourteen—told me so." The bite goes down and the visitor takes a long breath. The guest hears so much counting in the next hour that he doesn't know if he is at dinner or in a kindergarten. Moreover, under Fletcherism the Appletons don't set as good a table as formerly. Their girl refused to wait two hours at every meal while they counted their chews, and quit, and Mrs. Appleton takes so much time in chewing that she has little time left for cooking.

Debts of Big Cities.

The magnitude of New York's present funded indebtedness stands out strikingly when compared with the debts of the ten next largest American cities:

City.	Gross Funded Debt.	Per Capita Gross Funded Debt.
New York	$785,985,128	$177.74
Chicago	25,958,000	10.97
Philadelphia	71,421,720	47.81
St. Louis	19,427,178	25.90
Boston	104,206,706	170.90
Pittsburg	34,884,040	62.29
Baltimore	46,756,283	91.86
Cleveland	30,309,261	60.61
Buffalo	20,727,862	46.06
San Francisco	3,865,600	9.66
Cincinnati	47,143,743	124.06

This startling contrast is somewhat qualified if one considers the comparative wealth of these cities as represented by the assessed valuation of real and personal property subject to their taxation. In 1908 the total assessed valuation of all taxable property, personal and real, in the city of New York, was $7,158,190,400, as against $6,036,185,691 for the other ten cities taken together.

Cows in the Streets of Munich.

About one-half the draught animals in Munich are cows. It is one of the connecting links with the old life, when all were cows. These interesting and sedate animals have a fondness for lying in the streets, chewing their cuds when not engaged in the hauling business, which is a constant source of annoyance, because it disturbs traffic. Electric cars are new to Munich, and the inhabitants are very proud of them and of Munich's rise to the position of a great capital of the world, as they delight to call her. Hence interference with traffic is the unpardonable sin. It is one of the city's most interesting sights to see mobs of vociferous men getting cows off the track. Only then does one understand the possibilities of the German tongue. It is interesting to observe the horses also. They eat slices of black rye bread for luncheon, and are usually hitched to one side of a single wagon pole when in harness. If there be shafts, they also are lopsided, 'way back country fashion, even if the vehicle be a carriage.

Then He Hurried Up.

He was too modest to be a successful lover, and he had let forty years of his life go by without ever coming to an emotional point.

He was in love with a fair being of suitable age, but he would not tell her so, and though she knew it she could not very well give him a hint on the situation.

She was willing, because she had arrived at that time of life when a woman is not nearly so hard to please as she might have been at some other time; but he was stupid, and went away without a word.

He was gone a long, long time, and when he came back he found her still ready.

"I have come back after many years," he said to her, as he took her hand in greeting.

She had learned something in the years since she had seen him last.

"Well, for goodness' sake, Henry," she exclaimed fervidly, "why don't you take them? I'm thirty-five now. How many more years do you want?"

Then a great light shone upon him, and he did not wait for any more.

Johnny on Baths.

Mrs. Phelps Stokes, the young socialist worker, recounted, at a socialist meeting in New York, her amusing experiences amongst slum children.

On the subject of baths in winter she said:

"I expostulated the other week with one of those mothers who at the beginning of cold weather, sew their little ones up in flannels, freeing them with the return of spring. I persuaded this mother to bathe her children regularly. Then, last week, I visited her again.

"'Well,' I said, 'how do the winter baths go?'

"'The children don't like it, ma'am,' said the mother. 'Johnny refused his bath positively yesterday. He said you could do as you liked, and he could do as he liked. You like to be cold and clean—he likes to be warm and dirty!'"

SATURDAY NIGHT TALKS

By REV. F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

AN UNTAMABLE ORGAN.

International Bible Lesson for June 6, '09—(James 3: 1-12).

The heathen philosopher Xanthus, about to entertain friends, ordered his servant Aesop to provide the best things the market could supply. Tongues only were provided and these were served up with different sauces, course after course was supplied, each consisting of tongue. "Did I not order you," said Xanthus, in a violent passion, "to buy the best victuals the market afforded?" "Yes, and have I not obeyed your orders?" said Aesop. "Is there anything better than tongue? Is not the tongue the bond of civil society, the organ of truth and reason, and the instrument of our praise and adoration of the gods?" And the philosopher was convinced and silent. But the next day Xanthus ordered his servant to go to the market and buy the worst things he could find. Aesop went, and again when the covers were lifted, behold there was nothing but tongue,—tongue boiled, tongue baked, tongue stewed, tongue stuffed, tongue sliced, tongue minced, tongue. "What! tongue again?" exclaimed Xanthus. "Most certainly," rejoined Aesop; "the tongue most surely is the worst thing in the world. It is the instrument of all strife and contention, the inventory of lawsuits, and the source of division and wars; it is the organ of error, of lies, calumny and blasphemies."

The witty servant was only putting into practical form the statement of the Apostle James, "The tongue of man no one can subdue—it is a turbulent evil, full of death-dealing poison; with it we praise God, even the Father, and with it we curse men made in the image of God: from the same mouth come forth a eulogy and a curse."

Universal Disease.

There was a disease prevalent in the church in the days of James and it is epidemic in our own times. It is an internal disease and the symptoms are discovered by an eruption which appears upon the tongue. If you would diagnose the state of a person's heart, like a skillful physician, the quickest, surest way to get at it is to imitate the doctor and say, "Let me see your tongue." The hand, the eye, the foot, the ear are important members of the human body, but they do not show the mental, moral, spiritual, as well as physical condition of the individual so perfectly as the tongue. The ancient Greeks used the same word for speech and thought, and the modern German was as wise as he was witty when he said, "I will believe that any animal thinks when he tells me so."

Words Are Indices.

That is to say, the words of a man are the indices of his character. They are the stream that advertises the nature of the spring; out of the same fountain does not flow sweet water and bitter. Of course, it is possible to control the speech so as to hide the real disposition in the heart, and by constant watchfulness to deceive the closest observer as to one's true quality, until a certain purpose has been accomplished, but that sort of scheme cannot be carried out through a whole life time, sooner or later the restrained and curbed horse will run away; in some unguarded moment the real self will be revealed. "By thy words thou shalt be justified and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." That is to say, it is not so much what a man says, as it is that his language is the expression of what he is. That will be the criterion by which he will be estimated by God and man. As Will Carleton puts it:

"Boys flying kites haul in their white winged birds
You can't do that way when you're flying words.
Thoughts unexpressed, may sometimes fall back dead,
But God Himself can't kill them when they're said."

The Tongue a Fire.

To illustrate that idea James points to a prairie fire which an Indian can kindle with a revolving stick and which sweeps through the dry grass so fiercely and rapidly that men and animals are compelled to flee for their lives or fall and perish in the flames. Millions of property have been swept away because somebody was careless with a match; and hearts have been broken homes destroyed, bosom friends separated, churches disrupted, neighborhoods scandalized, cities earthquake shaken, nations split asunder life-long animosities kindled, because some one has thrown the bomb of a malicious word into society. If every slanderer, liar, backbiter, blasphemer, filthy talker were punished by losing the organ of speech, what a mighty host of dumb people there would be in this world. The silence would be wide-spread and remarkable.

DIMINUTIVE REPUBLICS.

Several Countries Are Smaller Than Panama.

Most of the independent states of South America look small to us on the map, so that when we hear of the secession of a narrow neck of isthmian territory from the Republic of Colombia we feel sure that it must be an insignificant principality that has been created. Compared with our own vast nation, Panama is certainly very small; yet it is larger than four other independent states of the Western world, and very much larger than the smallest states of Europe. Of these latter, Monaco is the most diminutive, with its eight square miles. Despite its limited area, it has its own coinage, postage stamps and troops, the latter numbering five officers and seventy men. It has also three towns—Condamine, with 6,218 inhabitants; Monte Carlo, with 3,794, and Monaco, with 3,292. The principal industry of the principality, as everybody knows, is the systematic absorption of private revenues. San Marino, the oldest republic in the world, has an area of twenty-three square miles and a population of 9,537. Among the other European countries that are smaller than Panama are Denmark (exclusive of her colonies), Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

For Use in the Sick Room.

One of the greatest trials in caring for a sick person who is utterly helpless is the changing of the bed linen, when help is necessary in lifting the sufferer while the clothing is removed from the bed and replaced with fresh sheets. The duty is so tedious and so often accompanied by increased suffering on the part of the patient that it is apt to be postponed as long as possible and only undertaken when it can be no longer put off. In the hospitals, where everything is provided to lighten the burden of caring for the sick, and where plenty of aid can be had from persons trained in the work, this duty is not so much to be dreaded and yet even there, as in the private house, the apparatus recently designed by a German inventor and shown in the illustration would greatly lighten the labor, as well as add greatly to the patient's comfort.

This device is nothing less than a

Elevates the Patient.

wind-lass, designed to raise the body from the bed and hold it in suspension until the change has been completed. It consists of an arched steel frame, stretching from the head to the foot of the bed and supporting between it parallel members three rollers and a winding drum. The later is geared to a crank shaft and is provided with a ratchet, which prevents backward rotation while the weight of the body is on the cables. When the bridge has been arranged over the patient a number of slings are slipped beneath the body and attached to the ends of the cables passing over the rollers and connecting with the winding drum. Then, by turning the crank, the slings are elevated at the same instant, and the body maintains a level position while rising to the necessary height. When it becomes necessary to remove the patient from one bed to another the same apparatus can be used, carrying the suspended body by means of the bridge.

August Gaiser of Oberdorf, Germany, is the inventor of the sick-room appliance.

Preserve "Old Ironsides."

The Massachusetts Historical Society, by its officers and council, has addressed a memorial to Congress asking that the old frigate Constitution be repaired and put in commission as a training ship, and at suitable seasons in future be stationed at points along our coasts, where she may be visited by Americans who are interested in her and her glorious history. At present she lies, dismantled, out of repair, and liable to injury at a dock in Charlestown.

The Constitution was built in Boston in 1797. In July, 1812, she escaped from a squadron of six British ships, which chased her for three days; in August, 1812, she sunk the Guerriere, and in December the same year she captured the Java off Brazil. In February, 1814, she captured the Cyane and the Levant. In 1830, when it was proposed to dismantle the old ship and sell her, Dr Holmes came flaming out with "Old Ironsides," the lines beginning,

"What, tear her tattered ensign down!" and from that day to this the recurring schoolboy has regularly protested against any slight to the Constitution. The Massachusetts Historical Society protests that our old "fighting frigate" is at least worthy of preservation and honor at our hands as Nelson's Victory is in England, and that opinion rests on facts which may reasonably be expected to appeal to Congress. "It seems strange to me," writes the president of the society, "that, when every petty struggle on land in the history of the nation is commemorated by some monument, the memory of the achievements of the Constitution cannot be preserved in the preservation of the ship itself."—Harper's Weekly.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1909.

Weekly Press News Letter.

On Timely Topics of Plant Pests.

From the Division of Economic Zoology-Department of Agriculture. By H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, Pa.

BITTER ROT OF APPLES.

Prof. H. A. Surface calls attention to a very prevalent disease of apples, known as bitter rot, giving its symtoms and telling what to do to prevent loss from it, a number of letters having been received by the Division of Zoology of the Department of Agriculture, requesting information on the subject.

(A) SYMPTOMS.

At first there are minute brown specks, varying from one to a countless number, but commonly from one to not more than half dozen.

These spots enlarge later so as to make each a conspicuous, dark-colored, circular spot, which, while preserving its circular form and maintining a sharply defined border, gradually extends to become perhaps an inch or more in diameter.

The affected area does not become soft, but is soon depressed or somewhat shrunken while the skin assumes a leathery appearance.

The outer portion of the spot remains smooth and polished, while the central area loses its lustre and becomes roughened by the formation of a multitude of minute pustules arranged in irregular concentric circles.

When the atmosphere is not too dry each of these little pustules open and there exudes in microscopic masses, or columns, a waxy substance, which is at first pale pink in color, then pale dull red or at length grayish when long exposed to the sun.

The spot ultimately becomes shriveled in appearance, tough in texture, and very dark—apparently black—in color.

The diseased apple usually becomes dark brown throughout and quite bitter, and shrivels into a dry, hard and much-wrinkled mass called a "mummy". This may remain firmly attached to the twig for a year or more, but usually falls to the ground before the drying process has been completed. The little, dry, shriveled apples often seen clinging to the trees during the winter are evidences of this disease. They should be gathered and burned at any time.

(B) PREVENTION

To be on the safe side give trees a thorough application of Bordeaux mixture.

To discover bitter rot, examine the trees in the orchard systematically, following the rows and making the sharpest possible search for the rot spots on the apple.

As a rule, the first infection will be found on the upper surface of the apple; therefore, it is best to make the examination from an elevated position.

A good and quick method is to drive between the rows with a spraying outfit, having two men on the operating platform, a man looking at each side.

After the infected trees have been located, trace all of the diseased apples until the cankered limb, which is the source of infection, has been found. The infected limbs should be removed and burned. Do this cautiously, so as not to spread infection. Wash the saw or pruning shears with such disinfectant as turpentine or with a five percent solution of formalin in water.

Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, three pounds bluestone, four pounds lime and fifty gallons water, as soon as the blossoms fall and repeat this three or four times at intervals of two weeks each.

THE OYSTER SHELL SCALE.

In life history the Oyster Shell Scale, like the scurfy, differs from the San Jose in that the young are hatched from eggs, while those of the latter are free at birth. The shape is that of an oyster-shell, about 1-16 inch in length and brown in color. Upon overturning the scale, beneath can be seen the mass of pearly white eggs. This is during the winter months. These eggs are laid during September or October, the female dying as soon as this is accomplished. During the time that the trees have no leaves, the boiled lime-sulfur wash (17 pounds of sulfur and 22 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water, boiled one hour) thoroughly applied, will destroy many of the eggs, without any injury to the trees. For those not destroyed by this treatment, the best time to spray is just after the eggs hatch. This is generally from the middle of May until early June in this State, varying with latitude. The time of hatching should be carefully watched, beginning about May 10th. When the recently hatched young begin to crawl they can be readily noticed, having a lemon color, and being about the size of the common red mite or chicken louse. They should be sprayed just as soon thereafter, as possible, with kerosene emulsion, not over ten per cent kerosene; or a weak solution of soap, about one pound of either Whale oil soap or ordinary washing soap dissolved in four or five gallons of water. The best time for a single treatment is about the first of June. If this spraying be delayed until the latter part of June or July the young larvae will have fixed and secreted their scale covering, when it is very hard to injure them, and spraying will have little effect.

If two applications can be made, the first should be as soon as many of the young scale insects are observed crawling, and the second about ten days later, to destroy those later hatched.

The oyster-shell scale, like the Scurfy and Lecanium, is not nearly so dangerous as the San Jose. It does not spread so quickly, multiply so rapidly, nor is it nearly so injurious to the plants on which it is found. As a rule it is most often found on Lilac, Carolina or Lombardy Poplar, Soft Maple, Willows, Ash and Apple trees. It quite often becomes injurious on young poplars, and may cause death uuless the above means, or some others, as scraping, etc., are taken to rid the trees of this pest. Like the San Jose scale and other scale insects, it can be killed wherever reached by painting the infested bark, at any time of year, with a paint brush dipped into a soap solution of any kind made as thick as house paint.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hull's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifyers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

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RADIUM'S TRIUMPHS.

The great drawback to the use of radium has been that while it gives heat, light and electricity, the skin is burned in handling it. The least touch burns the flesh.

But it has just been demonstrated at the university of Michigan in a series of experiments that radium has the power to convert ordinary well water into mineral water having the most wonderful medicinal qualities, and this water injected into cancers stills pain almost immediately and has relieved several sufferers from the morphine habit.

As this discovery is vouched for by the faculty of this well-known university it adds another to the great triumphs of the wonderful metal.

Measure of Train Speed.

A traveler waited at a certain English provincial town in vain for the much overdue train on the branch line. Again he approached the solitary sleepy-looking porter and inquired for the twentieth time. 'Isn't that train coming soon?" At that moment a dog came trotting up the line, and a glad smile illumtnated the official's face. "Ah, yes, sir," replied the porter, "It'll be getting near now. Here comes the engine driver's dog."

Cupid's Curriculum.

"She thinks she might eventually learn to love me," sighed the young millionaire.

"Then send her Dun and Bradstreet. There are no better text books, my boy."

But Not the "One."

Mrs. Hoyle—My husband had $100,000 when I married him.

Mrs. Doyle—How much has he now?

Mrs. Hoyle—Oh, he has most of the ciphers left.

Who Got the Leg?

"If you please, mum," said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on wash day, "I've just lost my leg—"

"Well, I ain't got it," snapped the woman fiercely.

And the door closed with a bang

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
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DISTRIBUTING RARE PLANT.

Efforts of Jacksonville Man May Help Perfume Industry.

In 1892 Frank Mira, of Jacksonville, Fla., discovered a twig which seemed to him of some use to the perfumer. He submitted it to Mr. E. Moulle, of that city, says the Scientific American, who was engaged in the business of extracting essences. The plant immediately interested Mr. Moulle, who succeeded in producing from it an essential oil. Many attempts on the part of Mr. Moulle and the United States Department of Agriculture to ascertain the scientific name of the plant finally resulted in its identification as Mentha citrata, a very rare plant which is popularly called bergamon mint. From year to year Mr. Moulle has increased and developed the few plants which he has been able to obtain, and is now engaged in gratuitously distributing the plant for general propagation. We believe that in this manner a very valuable perfume industry may some day be built up on the cultivation of this rare plant.

The Unprejudiced Observer.

A young woman who spends much of her time copying in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, recently said in the New York Sun that a criticism that had helped her a great deal in her work came from a man to whom she took a picture to be framed.

As the picture progressed, my friends told me it was fine, she said. Some of the other copyists said it had "value," "character," "good coloring," and all those things, and even one of the guards in the gallery got real friendly one day, and remarked that it was the best copy of that picture he had seen.

I began to think that maybe, after all, my several years of study were beginning to bear fruit.

When the picture was finished, I took it to the framer, where I picked out a good frame. The man began to figure on the cost.

"I'll tell you, miss," he said, after a while, "that frame will come to three dollars and ninety-eight cents. If I were you I'd get something cheaper for that picture."

A Cheap Substitute.

"I had to sell my auto, but I haven't missed it yet."

"How's that?"

"You can get most of the sensations by cleaning rugs."

Advice to the Bald.

"My cocoa's cold," sternly announced the gruff old gentleman to his fair waitress.

"Put your hat on," she sweetly suggested.

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BIG CIRCUS AT SUNBURY.

Barnum and Bailey to Exhibit There on WEDNESDAY JUN. 9.

The Barnum & Bailey greatest show on earth is to visit Sunbury on Wednesday, June 9th. Never since the beginning of time has an amusement enterprise so tremendous in size been organized as this one. Its magnitude is almost beyond belief. All America, together with every foreign country, has been scoured from end to end by agents of this big show in search of novelties and the result is a performance brim full of sensational acts new to the circus world. In the big Barnum & Bailey show are nearly 400 arenic stars, most of whom are seen now for the first time. A new sensation will be seen at every performance in "JUPITER, the balloon horse." This remarkable animal with its fearless rider ascends to the dome of the circus tent in a balloon and descends to the ground in a shower of fireworks. Nearly 1000 animal wonders are to be found in the big 108 cage menagerie. 8 herds of elephants, including one herd that actually plays upon musical instruments in time and tune. A group of giant giraffes, monster trained hippopotamus, only living bihorned rhinoceros and hundreds of other strange beasts. Barnum & Bailey's big, new, free street parade is the most georgeous processional display ever attempted in the history of circus business. Its tremendous size and wonderful length can only be believed in the actual seeing. It is natural to expect this big circus to lead all others in quality and quantity of its street spectacle as well as in other departments of the big show, yet never in its splendid history of nearly half a century has it displayed such extravagance as is shown this year.

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